

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 52.

New York and Chicago, January 16, 1915.

No. 3.

## BRITISH TRADE INTERFERENCE.

Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States Government requesting an improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet was made public last Sunday by mutual agreement between the State Department and the British Foreign Office.

The British communication concurs in the view of the United States that commerce between neutral nations should be interfered with only when imperatively necessary, and officials of the Washington government construed it as conceding that the principles expressed by the American note were just and upheld by the previously accepted usages of international law.

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American Government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers and cites statistics showing an increase, rather than a decrease in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note promises, however, that Great Britain will make redress whenever the action of the British fleet "may unintentionally exceed" the limits of international law.

Meanwhile much of our export trade is at a standstill. The meat trade hesitates to ship, for fear of seizure and loss by delay which mere money compensation—even should it be made—could not rectify.

Reports from London state that the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel and Bjornstjerne Bjornson, loaded chiefly with lard, bacon and other products of American packinghouses, have been held with their cargoes in British ports since the middle of November. The cargoes are consigned "to order" at Copenhagen. The Nobel is held at Liverpool and the Bjornson at Leith.

It is said by the owners of the vessels that they sailed from the United States before the British announcement of October 29 that all supplies that a belligerent army might utilize must be definitely consigned to some firm or individual.

The Swedish steamer Fridland, which left New York October 28 for Copenhagen and arrived at Kirkwall November 10, and was taken thence to Shields November 30, also is still being held. Like the Nobel and Bjornson, the Fridland is loaded with packers' products. The cargoes of all three ships have been held for a prize court.

## AMERICAN PACKERS VINDICATED IN AUSTRALIA Official Government Report Declares There Is No Combination

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Q., Australia, Dec. 23, 1914.

The government report of the investigation of an alleged "American beef trust" in Australia has been made public. It is a complete vindication for United States packers who were charged with combining to control the meat industry in this country. It declares that no such combination exists or has existed.

The report is made by Mr. Justice Street of the New South Wales Supreme Court, who was designated by the government to conduct the investigation. The action was taken as a result of political agitation to make the public believe that the meat resources of Australia were passing under the control of American packers in combination, even to the extent of the retail trade. The report states flatly that American packers operating in Australia form no menace to the local trade.

The commissioner came to the conclusion that the American companies trading in the United Kingdom, which belong to the group popularly known as the "American beef trust," have been purchasers of Australian meat, through the distributing agencies abroad, for some considerable time. Since the removal of the import duty on meat by the United States Government last year these companies and others engaged in the trade in the United States have made purchases through distributing agents and elsewhere for shipment to the United States. All these purchases were made in the ordinary course of business, and there was no evidence that they were not made under ordinary competitive conditions.

### What Packers Are Doing in Australia.

The commissioner said that three English companies representing three American firms most prominently identified in recent years with the so-called "beef trust" are extending their activities in Australia—the Swift Beef Company, of London, under the name of the Australian Meat Export Company, a company registered in Queensland, which has established works in this State and has commenced exporting; the Morris Beef Company of London, which has purchased a site on the Brisbane river, Queensland, with a view to the establishment of meat works; and Armour & Company of London is purchasing canned meat through various agencies. It

has also been in negotiation for the acquisition of the output of more than one works, and it has purchased 5,000 head of cattle on the hoof, which are being packed and shipped from South Australia.

The commissioner is emphatic in stating that there is no evidence of anything in the shape of combination or concerted action on the part of these companies in Australia.

He exploded one or two pet theories held in Australia when he declared that the rumors that these companies had (a) purchased pastoral properties; (b), paid higher than ruling rates for livestock; (c) endeavored to purchase unborn stock; and (d) endeavored to secure option on young stock for future delivery at maturity, are all without foundation in fact. I previously reported to you that most of these statements were circulated by interested labor politicians with a view to making political capital out of them, by pretending that there was connivance or sympathy with foreign "beef trusts" on the part of political opponents.

At the same time, in view of what the commissioner called the history of the so-called "beef trust" in other countries, he considered that it was necessary "that the development of these three companies in Australia should be carefully watched." The Federal Government was advised to invite the co-operation of the State governments.

The commissioner also said that "it is unlikely that any one of these three companies has any present intention of engaging in local trade in Australia. Their immediate object in coming here is to increase their supplies of refrigerated meat for distribution in the United Kingdom and United States. The matter is one of imperial and Argentine, as well as Australian, concern, and I recommend that the government of the Commonwealth endeavor to arrange with the imperial government, and with the government of the Argentine Republic, for a frequent interchange of communication and opinions in connection with the future development, with a view to concerted action if necessary and practicable, in the event of any detrimental combination of forces being recorded."

### No Evidence of Any Restraint of Trade.

The commissioner added that as there was no evidence of any attempt at restraint of

trade or monopoly in Australia on the part of the companies, there was no call at present for special action.

It was said that the Cudahy Packing Company had made purchases in the Australian States and contemplated appointing Messrs. Roberts, Little & Company as its agents in Australia. This was the full extent of its activities, and in all its transactions it had acted independently of the other firms.

It was added that there was no evidence of any agreement among exporting firms for the purpose of suppressing competition or fixing and regulating prices. The practice occasionally adopted in the markets of taking alternative pens or of dividing the pens was one which probably existed in all stock markets, and does not indicate a combination on the part of their principals.

The report has been accepted by the Liberal party in local politics as a complete refutation of the charges that the "beef trust" is operating in Australia, and that it has been encouraged and fostered by their side. On the other hand, the report is discredited by the Labor press as being prepared in accordance with the desires of the Liberal Party.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—This is the twenty-second in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have strengthened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

#### NEW RULES FOR MARKING FREIGHT.

The classification committees of the Trunk Line Association have recently adopted a uniform code of rules governing the marking of less than carload freight. The new rules have already become effective in territories governed by the Southern and Western classifications, and the amendment to the official classification becomes effective on February 1, 1915.

The traffic bureau of the New York Merchants' Association has issued a statement for the benefit of shippers in which the new freight marking rules are set forth and instructions given as to the means and importance of living up to the amended regulations. The rules which become effective on the first of next month are here given:

"Section 1. Freight, when delivered to carriers to be transported at less-than-carload or any quantity ratings must be marked in accordance with the following requirements and specifications, except as provided in Section 2 (b) of this rule or otherwise provided in specific items in this classification. If these requirements and specifications are not complied with, freight will not be accepted for transportation.

"Section 2. (a) Each package, bundle or loose piece of freight must be plainly, legibly and durably marked by brush, stencil, marking crayon (not chalk), rubber type, metal type, pasted label (see Note 1), tag (see Note 2), or other method which provides marks equally plain, legible and durable, showing the name of only one consignee and of only one station, town or city and State to which destined.

"When consigned to a place of which there are two or more of the same name in the same State, the name of the county must also be shown.

"When consigned to a place not located on the line of a carrier it must also be marked with the name of the station at which the consignee will accept delivery.

"When considered 'to order' it must be so marked and further marked with an identifi-

ing symbol or number which must be shown on shipping order and bill of lading.

"Note 1. Labels must be securely attached with glue or equally good adhesive.

"Note 2. Tags must be made of metal, leather, cloth or rope stock or sulphite fibre tag board, sufficiently strong and durable to withstand the wear and tear incident to transportation; and

"When such cloth or board tag is tied to any bag, bale, bundle or piece of freight it must be securely attached through a reinforced eyelet.

"Tags used to mark wooden pieces or wooden containers must be fastened at all corners and center with large-headed tacks or tag fasteners; or

"Tags may be tied to wooden pieces when the freight would be injured by the use of tacks or tag fasteners.

"Tags tied to bags, bales, bundles or pieces must be securely attached by strong cord or wire, except that when tied to bundles or pieces of metal they must be securely attached by strong wire or strong tarred cord.

"(b) A shipment that fully occupies the visible capacity of a car, or that weighs 24,000 pounds or more, when shipped from one station, in or on one car, in one day, by one shipper for delivery to one consignee at one destination, need not be marked.

"(c) The marks or bundles, packages or pieces must be compared with the shipping order or bill of lading, and corrections, if necessary, made by the shipper or his representative before receipt is signed.

"(d) Old consignment marks must be removed or effaced.

"(e) Freight in excess of full cars must be marked as required for less than carload freight."

The Traffic Bureau also issued the following statement to shippers concerning the importance of strictly observing the amended freight marking rules:

"Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of the strict observance of the foregoing provisions. A shipment improperly marked, or upon which old marks have not been effaced, is liable to go astray, and in that event it is almost impossible for the carrier's agent to locate the shipment to its proper destination.

"This naturally results in claims being presented to the carriers which are almost invariably the subject of correspondence for months before final settlement is made.

"The Traffic Bureau has urged members of the association on previous occasions to comply literally with the carrier's requirements as to the marking of shipments and removal of old marks, and we now take this occasion to again direct attention to its importance."

#### WAR TAX ON BILLS OF LADING.

Bills of lading are the subject of a regulation under the Federal war tax law. Any number of cars may be included in one shipment if the contents are shipped to the same consignee, at the same time, to the same destination, and under one bill of lading; only one stamp is required for such a shipment. When mining companies send coal directly to the railroad weigher, and he issues a ticket for each car, each of the tickets requires a stamp if it is equivalent to a bill of lading. If upon reconignment, etc., one bill of lading is exchanged for another the new bill must be stamped. If a bill of lading for one shipment extends to several pages of the usual form, the pages may be pasted together; but one stamp is needed.

Export bills of lading do not need stamps, but through bills of lading from inland points through a port to foreign destinations must be stamped.

Persons and concerns hauling freight or baggage to and from stations, moving furniture from house to house, and performing similar services do not come under the pro-

visions of the law, even though they operate into suburbs or over bridges or ferries into neighboring cities. But railroad companies, steamboat companies, ordinary express companies, and large corporations having highly organized systems within great cities for gathering large numbers of packages at a central office, and distributing them to branch offices for ultimate delivery, come within the law and must consequently issue bills of lading and see that they are stamped. Street railway companies which as a part of their regular business accept goods for transportation are subject to the law. The regulation contains paragraphs upon a number of other points regarding bills of lading.

#### WAR TAX ON DEEDS, LEASES, ETC.

The Federal war revenue tax imposed upon a deed of real estate is computed according to the amount of cash paid, at 50 cents for each five hundred dollars; upon a note given for the balance of the purchase price the tax is 2 cents a hundred dollars. If the consideration named in the deed is only nominal the tax is to be computed on the actual value; the person executing the deed becomes liable to penalties if he does not affix sufficient stamps. A quit-claim deed given to correct a flaw in title is not taxable. Deeds dated and delivered before December 1, 1914, do not have to be stamped.

A contract for the sale of real estate which provides for a deed subsequently is not taxable if made by the owner, and is taxed 10 cents if made by a broker. Deeds of release and deeds of trust are not taxable.

Options are not taxable. Oil leases, mining leases, etc., conveying no title, are not taxable. Deeds in escrow become taxable only upon delivery. Deeds of sheriffs, etc., for property sold under foreclosure or execution are taxable. Deeds to burial sites which convey no title but only a right to sepulture, etc., are not taxable. Deeds to cover gifts from a husband to wife, etc., or to a city, etc., are not taxable. If properties are exchanged, the deeds for both pieces of property are taxable, according to actual value, less liens and encumbrances.

#### TO AID EXPORT SHIPMENTS.

The Treasury Department has notified all collectors of customs that upon request they are to send a representative to supervise the loading of any vessel, in order that they may certify that the manifest corresponds accurately with the goods shipped. The collectors may not, however, certify that the cargo does or does not contain contraband or non-contraband. Shippers are to pay the expenses of this supervision.

British consular officers will likewise, upon request, have representatives present while a vessel is being loaded, in order that they may certify to the accuracy of manifests. For this service, too, shippers must pay the expense.

In announcing that American customs officers will supervise loading the Departments of Treasury, State and Commerce jointly pointed out the importance of having manifests accurate and complete. It is also suggested that shippers accompany ship's manifests with affidavits stating that the articles shipped are correctly shown and that the packages contain nothing except the articles indicated in the items on the manifest.



## DEVELOPING PACKINGHOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

### How Old-Fashioned Cured Meat Business Was Transformed

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is a story of the transformation of the barrel and dry-salt meat business of 1876 into the fresh meat, by-product and general manufacturing business of 1915—how it was made possible by refrigeration and science, and how it has prevented fresh meat prices from soaring much higher than they are. It is from the January issue of "Armco," the Armour salesmen's magazine, and is based upon interviews with C. R. MacDowell, president of the Armour Fertilizer Works.]

One of the most interesting and important chapters in the history of all American industry is that which tells of the days when pork packing in Illinois and in the Armour plants arrived at the stage where it became self-conscious and began to take on college airs.

Armour & Company had already been established a long time before any attempt was made to preserve fresh meat products by means of ice, and a still longer time before any by-products were utilized. The rank and file of packinghouse employees everywhere had begun to consider that things in their line were getting to be pretty well "set" and proof against further innovation.

Not everybody can be expected to have the far-seeing eye of a Philip D. Armour, however, and the failure of "the rank and file" to sense the drift of the times forty years ago, or even twenty, is not to be wondered at. Looking back, after more than a quarter of a century of further remarkable development, we of today can share the amazement of the honest pig sticker of 1880 who had grown up and spent most of his life in the packing business, and yet was forced to yield the palm of higher efficiency to the investigating scientist—him of the big book, the microscope and the cart-load of laboratory apparatus.

#### When Meat Packing Caught Its Second Wind.

That was indeed a revolutionary episode. Nobody knew what to think of it. But some there were among the bolder men who dared to scoff outright at the "meddling college graduates" and ridicule their "silly theories" and "impractical book learning" as out of place in the slaughtering business.

No one man was more solicitous for the outcome, however, nor more surprised and delighted when results seemed promising, than the broad-minded head of the house, who admitted freely that he didn't know anything about scientific theories or chemical processes, but declared himself as always willing to learn. Philip D. Armour was always open-minded and urged that the scientists be given a chance to prove their case.

The scientists were accordingly given a show. They analyzed, weighed, tested and mixed, noted results, observed temperatures. Their experiments were expensive, but the outcome, in each case, was a better formula rather than a better individual ham or batch of butterine. The clearing of new ground and sowing of new seeds was their purpose, rather than the reaping of immediate harvests.

The occasional fine results that had theretofore been dependent upon luck or the individual taste of some valued operative, were reduced by these men to positive standards by formula, and the business of pig-sticking became the science of pork packing. It took on the dignity and the certainty of a perma-

nent industry and became a source of new ideas and new standards in the world of economics, medicine, organization and business.

There had been a certain amount of utilization of by-products for many years before this scientific awakening, which took place in the early eighties, but it had been done by comparatively loose, rule-of-thumb methods. There had been just enough easy money realized out of by-products at times when conditions were favorable, and hard-earned money lost when they were unfavorable, to arouse the minds of thinking men and signalize to them their nearness to hidden mines of future wealth.

#### Before the Day of Refrigeration.

Going back to 1875, when no meat product aside from the main carcass, which was considered susceptible of curing, was considered worth saving, there are instances on record where the whole heads of hogs were buried in carload quantities merely to get them out of the way and to facilitate the conduct of more important business.

An instance of this kind was brought forcibly to mind fifteen years ago when, in excavating for the foundation of a modern packinghouse in Union Stock Yards the workmen came upon a great quantity of gummy, unworkable material which had to be removed in its entirety before further excavation was possible.

The obstruction proved to be the remains of several thousand heads of hogs, which had been unceremoniously discarded and dumped into a trench by some old-time packer as the most practicable and expeditious way of getting rid of them, in a mighty effort to get a quantity of barrel pork on the market. Being composed largely of fat, they had resisted decay to such an extent that they were, even at the time of their removal, considered worth the trouble of rendering; and the grease which resulted from the operation proved quite profitable for the rendering concern which came and took them away.

There were times even in those days, however, when the lard of a hog might temporarily be worth more to the packer than the good meat possibilities which it contained. Values of meat products depended entirely upon Board of Trade fluctuations, and these fluctuations were at times so extreme as to dictate that the meat possibilities of one week's "receipts" be sacrificed in the interest of lard sales. Within the memory of men still living Philip D. Armour has been known to divert great numbers of fine fat meat carcasses into the rendering tanks to be converted into lard, rather than allow them to be pickled when the market outlook was unfavorable, and the demand for lard correspondingly high.

These, however, were extreme cases of a day that will never return. Such was the state of affairs before the day of conservation of resources, before the day of cold storage, and before the day of utilization of packinghouse by-products—and it was not by such wasteful and unscientific methods that fortunes were afterward made, and the greatest good of the greatest number brought about. Only as a standard of comparison are these instances dwelt upon here—a cri-

terion by which to judge the value and importance of the wonderful developments of the last thirty years.

#### Possibilities of Refrigeration Recognized.

A distinct but feeble agitation in favor of sounder and more economical methods of business in this country began during the first few years after the distractions of the Civil War were laid to rest. Experimenters were amusing themselves in all lines of industry, but for more than a decade following the close of the war their claims and their discoveries were not taken seriously.

The packing industry had its quota of these experimenters as well as the crude oil industry which, during the same period of development, has also yielded an imposing array of valuable by-products. Packinghouse "cranks" with a high appreciation of the flavor of fresh steaks and roasts were trying out methods of refrigeration as a means of preserving meats in their fresh state, as distinguished from preservation by means of pickling in brine and smoking.

The lack of effective and extensive refrigeration facilities previous to 1876 was primarily responsible not only for the enormous waste that had been endured as a matter of course up to that time, but also for the fact that slaughtering was possible only during the winter months. Furthermore, in the absence of either chill rooms or refrigerator cars, the only forms of meat known to commerce or recognized on the boards of trade of the country were those of brine pickle and dry-salt.

By 1876 these difficulties were beginning to be controlled to some extent and small ice-boxes were being constructed everywhere, which really enabled some of the packers to do a slight local business in fresh meats. Also, they enabled some of the packers to save certain of the more important by-products from deterioration for a sufficient length of time to give opportunity for their proper disposal over the butcher's block or otherwise.

The most startling development of 1876, from a meat-packing viewpoint, however, was the engagement of Joseph Nicholson, who is still living and doing business as packinghouse architect, to construct for Philip D. Armour the first large refrigerated meat warehouse in the world.

This building proved to be a success from the start, although a number of helpful improvements were made in its construction from time to time. It enabled Armour to turn to very good account a number of the more valuable by-products of his business which had formerly been thrown away or given to callers for the asking. Other packers quickly followed suit.

This was the state of affairs when the scientists first began to appear upon the scene—when new-fangled methods had scored their first definite triumph and the faith of the old-line practitioners in the business had received its first serious shock.

(To be continued.)

#### THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

**[EDITOR'S NOTE.—**Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPLE.

A Western provision man writes:  
Editor The National Provisioner:  
Can you give me a first-class recipe for Philadelphia scrapple?

Following are several recipes from different makers for making scrapple:

Scrapple is made of meat from pigs' heads and feet, cooked until all the bones are freed and eliminated. The meat is then picked into small pieces, and enough cooked corn meal, and the meat liquor added to make of the desired consistency. Then the thoroughly amalgamated mass is turned into molds, and when thoroughly chilled is ready for sale. The seasoning consists of salt, marjoram, thyme and white pepper. The whole must be thoroughly cooked and mixed while hot. Just enough water to cook the meat is sufficient; at the same time care should be taken not to use too little water.

According to one recipe you boil a cleaned pig's head until all the meat leaves the bones. Chop the meat fine. Chill the liquor until all the grease can be removed. Bring the liquor to a boil and add the meat, seasoning with salt and pepper. When the mass again begins to boil add slowly yellow corn meal, stirring constantly. Cook for one hour, stirring for the first ten minutes; then allow the mass to simmer the balance of the cooking time. When finished put in molds and chill thoroughly. It is usually fried in hot fat.

Another maker of Philadelphia scrapple uses a jacketed kettle with agitator. He takes 150 pounds of water stock, in which pigs' heads, feet and skins have been boiled; 15 pounds of the meat, chopped fine; 12

pounds of liver pudding meat, spiced; 25 pounds of white corn meal (some prefer yellow); 15 pounds of rye flour; salt and pepper to taste. Have the stock boiling, then add corn meal and rye flour slowly, and cook for one hour and 15 minutes. Do not get too salty; start with a pound of salt, scattered slowly over the agitating mass, and test. When cooked run into molds and chill. Some customers prefer a taste of marjoram or thyme, but this must not be overdone in any case.

### THE BLEACHING OF BONES.

The following inquiry comes from a Rhode Island subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:  
Will you please give us some information concerning the bleaching of bones that are boiled in an open tank?

All bones for manufacturing purposes should be handled as fast as possible from the killing floor to the drying room. All bones should be freed of glue stock, sawed, washed and placed at once in cold water. The more thoroughly they are soaked the better, so the cooking water is as free of blood as possible.

Different classes of bones require different temperatures and time in cooking, and all are cooked so as to extract all the grease at the same time, not so as to burn the bone or render it chalky. As soon as cooked the bones are thoroughly washed and spread on wooden racks to dry, in a well-ventilated, light room, free of drafts, with a temperature of 75 to 90 degs. Fahr. They will dry in about 24 hours, after which they should be stored in dry, cool and well-ventilated storage without draft.

Overcooking and drafts in drying will crack bones, and badly ventilated storage will result in mold spots, which discolor the bones. The harder and whiter the bones the better; and these qualifications depend upon washing, cooking, drying and storing properly.

Do you avail yourself of the chance to ask questions to be answered on this page?

### IMPORT PORK REGULATIONS.

Following the adoption of a recent meat inspection regulation concerning uncooked pork products, which must be subjected to low temperatures to guard against trichinae, the same regulation has been applied to imported products, as shown in the following notice:

Amendment 1 to B. A. I. Order 211 has been issued under date of November 12, 1914, effective January 1, 1915, adding the following new paragraph to section 5 of regulation 27:

Paragraph 8. Except as provided in section 11 of this regulation, each consignment of any meat or product of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking (such as summer sausage, "Italian" and "Westphalia" hams, and the like), which contains any muscle tissue of pork, shall be accompanied, in addition to any other certificate required by this section, by a separate foreign meat-inspection certificate in the following form:

#### Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Pork and Pork Products.

(For shipment to the United States of articles of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking, which contain muscle tissue of pork.)

Place..... (City.) ..... (Country.)

Date..... 191

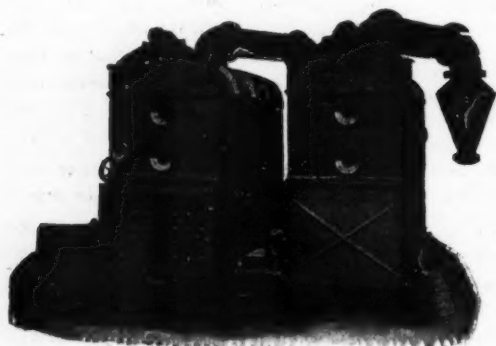
I hereby certify that the article or articles herein described are of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking, and contain muscle tissue of pork, which when fresh or freshly cured in salt, was subjected to a temperature not higher than 12 degs. Fahr. for not less than 20 days, and that said article or articles contain no muscle tissue of pork which has not been treated as herein specified.

Kind of products.....	No. of pieces or pkgs.....	Weight.....
Identification marks on meats and packages.....		
Consignor.....	Address.....	
Consignee.....	Destination.....	
Shipping marks.....		
(Signature).....		

(Name of official of national foreign government authorized to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat food products exported to the United States.)

(Official title).....

A certificate in the above form is required to accompany each consignment of any meat or product of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking (such as summer sausage, "Italian" and "Westphalia" hams, and the like), which contains any muscle tissue of pork. This certificate is to be delivered by the consignee, or his agent, to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the point of inspection in the United States.



## OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25



**THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**  
New York and  
Chicago  
Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

**ANOTHER FALSE ALARM**

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has not been conducting a special investigation of the small packing plants at Chicago, and is not aware of any unsatisfactory condition that will require a probe in the near future, all reports in the Chicago newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. The Secretary of Agriculture and his staff knew nothing of such a situation until the newspaper reports were called to their attention.

This is the substance of a statement made this week to the correspondent of The National Provisioner in Washington by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, that part of the Department which would originate and direct an investigation into meat and packinghouse conditions anywhere in the country. To be sure, inspections of packinghouses and stockyards by federal agents are regularly made all the year round, but this simple fact the newspapers appear to overlook at times. A confusion of the investigation that Secretary Houston ordered about eighteen months ago, and the work of the Galloway Committee, apparently formed the basis of the newspaper stories in Chicago.

As the trade knows, Secretary Houston, who had been in office but a short time, ordered the probe last year to satisfy himself as to the truth of the sensational charges made by Mrs. Crane. The members

of the committee not only did not find the horrible state of affairs that had been charged, but they made commendatory observations to the Secretary, on the whole. They made suggestions, however, and these were followed out by the packers.

The members reported individually, and practically nothing more has been done. It is understood that an effort will be made soon to get them to collaborate on a joint formal report, in which case it will be published.

As to the Galloway Committee's work, intended as a basis for a report of meat production in the United States, that is familiar to the trade, and it is an interesting fact that the survey which excited the Chicago newspaper reporters last week was not even made by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It dealt solely with packinghouse finances, the Chicago plants being merely a part thereof, and was under the direction of the Office of Markets of the Department of Agriculture.

**CROP AND BUSINESS VIEW**

The Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America has just issued a report on general crop and business conditions, as of December 12, 1914. The report is accompanied by a map giving graphic illustration of conditions in the various industries and of the prospects for business during the first three months of 1915.

While acknowledging the widespread and depressing effects of the European war on industrial and commercial conditions, the report is generally reassuring. Economy naturally prevails among all classes, though remarks have been noted that this does not extend to automobiles. Purchases of goods for future delivery are far smaller than usual. Collections are uniformly reported as poor. Lately, a marked change has been noted in a lessening of the earlier difficulty of obtaining loans from banks and in an easing of interest rates.

It is stated that conditions in the South, while slowly improving, still present a serious problem. Elsewhere the feeling gathers strength that a steadily improving future is immediately ahead.

Crops in general have been good. The entire wheat crop shows an increase of 12½ per cent. over that of last year, and in some Southern points the increase is over 100 per cent. The report states that all indications are that the amount of wheat being held for higher prices is much less than is generally supposed. It is especially worthy of note that some sections are planting winter wheat for the first time in their history, and it is predicted that if the war continues until spring the acreage planted in grains will exceed that of all former years.

The sugar cane crop promises to be a good one, and to command remunerative prices. The report points out that while we ordinarily get most of our supply from Germany, there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary seed, and a larger acreage of sugar beets is expected next spring than in 1914.

The fruit yield was unusually large, but a large portion is being held in many localities as prices have been low and in the main unsatisfactory. Apples in particular have been stored until prices are more favorable. This condition applies also to the potato crop.

The cattle business is confronted by a serious handicap in the fact that there is great difficulty in obtaining loans on cattle. The industry is further unfavorably affected in the central West, owing to the quarantine resulting from the foot-and-mouth disease. In this section hog cholera is also prevalent, though not so destructive as last year. The sheep and wool industry is reported as in excellent shape. Large purchases of horses at good prices have been made by European governments, but the market for mules continues slow and dragging.

There is encouragement in the statement that many factories which have been idle are preparing to start up, and that more men are being taken on by factories which have been running with decreased force. The report states that the flour mills have been fortunate in being affected only slightly by the general depression. Some cotton and textile mills are also favored to a lesser extent in this connection, although cotton mills, while fairly busy, are said to be accumulating goods.

General mining conditions are stated as generally poor. This is especially true of the phosphate mines of Florida which formerly shipped most of their product to Europe. Many mines are closed down and the remainder running from one-quarter to one-half time. An exception to this general depression, according to the report, is zinc, which is quoted as being in excellent condition. Lead is also reported as being in better condition than is true of the other lines. The oil business is stated as varying from poor to fair because of low prices and the falling off in demand. The lack of building has caused many lumber mills to close down and others to run only two to four days a week, and has likewise closed many of the stone, slate, and marble quarries. However, these conditions are now beginning to mend and orders are showing some increase.

On the whole, the situation may be said to be encouraging. Many careful students of the situation believe that we still have some months of "watchful waiting" to pass through, but that the coming fall will see the beginning of a new era of very decided business prosperity.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

It is reported that Jules Godchaux will establish a meat packing plant at Raceland, Md.

The Blakely Oil and Fertilizer Company, Blakely, Ga., will rebuild their plant, which was recently burned.

The plant of the Schulte Soap Company at 23rd street and Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The wool house of Armour & Company, West 44th Place and Cook street, Chicago, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000.

R. L. Thomas, president, and G. M. McNutt, secretary, are the incorporators of the Port Arthur Cattle Company, Port Arthur, Tex. Capital stock, \$10,000.

The Consolidated Beef and Provision Company has plans for a packing plant at 102 South Exeter street, Baltimore, Md., which will cost about \$20,000.

A two-story addition will be built to the branch house of Morris & Company at 15th and Quimby streets, Portland, Ore., which it is estimated will cost \$4,000.

Harry C. Carr, who has been manager of the Plankinton Packing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has resigned to accept a position with Swift & Company, Chicago.

A proposition has been submitted to the Brownsville Chamber of Commerce by H. S. Dew, of Dewalt, for the establishment of a packing plant at Brownsville, Tex.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Wausau, Wis., which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, has asked the City Council to give them a site for their plant.

The Holcombe Provision Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Albert C. Holcombe, of Newark, and Asher Wilson and V. B. Holcombe, of Trenton, N. J.

The Southern Stock Yards Company, Birmingham, Ala., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by A. G. Donahoo, president; A. E. McClure, secretary and treasurer, and J. A. Pate, general manager.

The Virginia Meat and Packing Company, Virginia, Minn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to engage in the

slaughtering and meat-packing business. The incorporators are Frederick L. Schoening, Robert A. Peere and Albert Staff, all of Virginia.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Dothan, Ala., have reorganized as the Planters' Cotton Oil Company, and increased their capital stock from \$60,000 to \$100,000. The officers are: President, G. H. Malone; vice-president, J. R. Faircloth; general manager, W. C. Falkner.

Fire damaged a four-story brick building at 209-211 West South Water street, Chicago, Ill., which was occupied by dealers in poultry and meats. Five tons of veal, stored in the ice boxes of Batterman & Koelling, were destroyed, as were other large quantities of meat and poultry.

### SUIT FOR OLEOMARGARINE TAXES.

The Federal government has filed suit at Columbus, O., against the old Capital City Dairy Company for \$9,015,029.07 for oleomargarine revenue taxes alleged to be due, covering a term of ten years. The suit is based on the claim that ingredients were used which brought the product under the color regulation. The company claimed only natural ingredients were used. The revenue authorities recently seized the plant, and after bond had been given the business was reorganized under a new charter and is now so operating.

### BAN LIFTED IN MARYLAND.

Lifting of the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine in the state of Maryland is announced by the Department of Agriculture. The situation there is very satisfactory at present, and is expected so to continue. Another modification that goes into effect is an amendment of the regulations so as no longer to require the cleaning and disinfecting of railroad cars which have carried livestock taken abroad in free or modified areas.

Bureau officials deduce from reports in all parts of the country that the epidemic is

effectually stamped out. Reports on the value of livestock slaughtered because of the disease are still coming in from the various States. The urgency deficiency bill, carrying \$2,500,000 as the Government's one-half of the value of livestock slaughtered, has passed both Houses of Congress. It is now in conference, but it is believed that this item will not be affected.

### CHICAGO OLEO OUTPUT INCREASES.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of December, 1914, was 9,477,057 lbs. uncolored, and 257,617 lbs. colored, a total of 9,734,675 lbs., or an increase of nearly one million pounds over a year ago. The production of renovated butter was 1,534,000 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

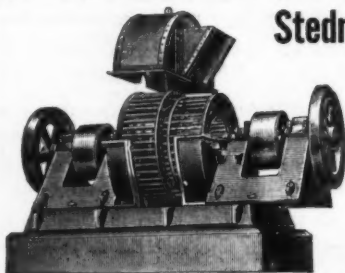
	Pounds.
December, 1913	9,318,963
January, 1914	9,494,446
February	8,423,903
March	7,881,816
April	6,406,071
May	5,589,303
June	5,577,454
July	5,544,169
August	7,045,666
September	8,422,704
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675

### WESTERN RENDERERS PROTEST.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and two or three members of his staff held an important conference this week with representatives of Western fat renderers, who went to Washington to protest against the form of declaration and shipping certificate which the Bureau recently drew up and ordered them to comply with. The regulations stipulate that all fat renderers who do an interstate business, and do not have federal inspection, must set forth in their declaration and in their shipping certificate that the goods in question cannot be used for human consumption.

The renderers at the conference held that to say what is edible and what is not edible for human beings is a very difficult thing, and they argued strongly for a more reasonable interpretation of the regulations.

Dr. Melvin and his assistants did not say whether or not the regulations would be modified. They took the matter under advisement, and announced this afternoon that there would be no decision for some time, although every effort would be made to adjust the matter quickly.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Futures Decline—Selling More General— Hog Receipts Enormous—Quality Good —Stocks Increasing—Demand Fair.

The feature of the week has been the enormous movement of hogs, and the effect of this movement has been to depress values very steadily. There has been a movement of from 120,000 to 160,000 a day at the leading Western points, and the hog packing for the week was close to a million. The effect of these heavy receipts has been shown in the decline in contract values for all deliveries, and there has been pressure on the spot market as well.

The trade is being impressed with this hog movement, and it is being pointed out that there can be no such movement of hogs as that shown in the past three weeks unless there is an important number in the country in excess of the totals reported last year. The Government Report will be out on January 18, at two o'clock, and the comparisons will be as follows:

	Per cent. of previous year.	Total number.	Value per head.
1914.....	96.3	58,933,000	\$10.40
1913.....	93.5	61,178,000	9.86
1912.....	99.7	65,410,000	8.00
1911.....	112.8	65,620,000	9.37

The comparisons on other stock are also of interest, and in sheep will be:

	Per cent. of previous year.	Total number.	Value per head.
1914.....	96.6	49,719,000	\$4.04
1913.....	93.3	51,482,000	3.94

#### Milch cows:

	Per cent. of previous year.	Total number.	Value per head.
1914.....	101.2	20,737,000	\$53.94
1913.....	99.	20,497,000	45.02

#### Other cattle:

	Per cent. of previous year.	Total number.	Value per head.
1914.....	99.5	35,855,000	\$31.13
1913.....	96.7	36,030,000	26.36

There seems to be a feeling that the statement on hogs will show an increase over last year, but that there will be a decrease in the number of cattle and sheep reported. The movement of cattle is disappointing, and cattle prices continue relatively high, although the top price on fancy steers has been below \$10 for some time. Last week the receipts of cattle increased somewhat over the preceding week, and there was also an increase in the receipts of sheep.

The demand for cash product is somewhat irregular, but is evidently not keeping up to the enormous movement of hogs. The packing for the past week amounted to 997,000 hogs, against 650,000 the preceding week and 686,000 last year; since November 1 7,036,000 against 6,584,000 a year ago. This is an increase of 452,000 hogs, and the greater part of this increase was in the past week, with the entire gain during the three weeks just ended. This enormous movement suggests the possibility that the winter packing will result in a heavy increase in the total compared with last year, which in the present position of the market, and the present po-

sition of food supplies, is a very desirable situation.

There has been a considerable increase in the actual exports of hog products recently. Shipments the past week were very heavy, amounting to about 14,000,000 lbs. of meats and nearly 18,000,000 lbs. of lard. The total movement since November 1 shows an increase over last year of 14,279,000 lbs. of meats, and an increase of 9,288,000 lbs. of lard.

Prices for hogs compare with last year in a very satisfactory way for the consumer, but not for the producer. This week the average price was down to \$6.80 at Chicago against \$8.21 a year ago. The price of the product is lower than last year, but the decline, particularly in lard, is not so great as in meats, possibly due to the comparatively moderate stock of lard at the West on the one hand, and the liberal stocks of meats on the other. Lard is barely  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound below last year, while ribs are  $1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound lower, January pork nearly \$3 under last year, and May pork about \$3.50 under.

The effect on hog products of the war has not been commensurate with the effect on beef and beef-products, or on grain. The demand has not been increased in the way anticipated by many, although the recent increase in exports has been suggestive of better things. The enormous demand for breadstuffs, however, keeps up, and for the past week, notwithstanding the fact that prices are at high records, the export purchases the first half of the week were placed at about five million bushels. This enormous demand for breadstuffs may later be felt in hog products, but at present the question of difficulty of getting ocean freight room seems to be a more serious factor in provisions than in grain.

**LARD.**—The market has again declined with the enormous movement of hogs West and the heavy packing for the past week. Trading locally for export has been quiet. City steam, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. nom.; Middle West, \$10.40 @10.50 nom.; Western, \$10.65; refined Continent, \$11.48 nom.; South American, \$11.85 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12.85; compound lard, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**PORK.**—The market is a little lower with the West, but quiet at the decline. Mess is quoted \$19.50@20 nom.; clear, \$20@23 nom.; family, \$22@25.

**BEEF.**—The market is dull, but prices are about steady. The supplies for packing are small. The last Argentine cargo was immediately reshipped to the other side, and there are only three boats in the next two months. Supplies of American are very light. Quoted: Family, \$24@25 nom.; mess, \$21@23 nom.; packet, \$23@24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36@38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 23,400 quarters, compared to 53,991 quarters last week and 23,948 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 5,031 sheep and 3,558 lamb carcasses, compared to 10,030 sheep and 15,200 lambs last week. Offal imports totaled 148 packages. There were also 620 packages of glue stock. All arrivals were from South America.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.)

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to December 15, 1914:

**BACON.**—Antilla, W. I., 16,376 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 657 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 454,127 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 28,996 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 117,149 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 26,042 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 16,228 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,836 lbs.; Havre, France, 2,080 lbs.; Hull, England, 119,836 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,711 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 3,398,963 lbs.; London, England, 58,551 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 50,561 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 55,517 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,653 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 4,862 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 698 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,027 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 103,632 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 1,051 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,984 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Antilla, W. I., 31,515 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,938 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 13,068 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 800 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,426 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 520 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,318 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,543 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 1,294 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,691 lbs.; Hull, England, 163,516 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,139 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 8,128 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,093,139 lbs.; London, England, 65,420 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,835 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 7,098 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 9,839 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 497 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,310 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,720 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 1,673 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,278 lbs.

**LARD.**—Aarhus, Denmark, 43,728 lbs.; Accra, Gold Coast Colony, 7,566 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 36,520 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 73,432 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 30,436 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 667,943 lbs.; Bombay, India, 38,584 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 314,313 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,000 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 12,500 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 2,625 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 800 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 924,684 lbs.; Coquimbo, Chile, 16,000 lbs.; Cork, Ireland, 7,520 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 14,447 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9,200 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 74,230 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 304,859 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 15,383 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,060 lbs.; Havre, France, 34,434 lbs.; Hull, England, 882,833 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 56,192 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 14,135 lbs.; Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 19,500 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 66,440 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,091,880 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,840 lbs.; London, England, 1,106,219 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 50,189 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,400 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 33,793 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 16,228 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 128,200 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,747 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 4,959 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,540 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 2,200 lbs.; Singapore, Strait Settlements, 49,990 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 111,000 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 43,918 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 4,754 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 3,068 lbs.; Vera Cruz, 30,507 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.

**PORK.**—Barbados, W. I., 105 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 76 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 57 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 125 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 32 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 41 bbls.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 382 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 12 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 40 bbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 8 bbls.

**PORK HEADS.**—Barbados, W. I., 16 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 39 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Antilla, W. I., 50 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 255 pa.; Colon, Panama, 17

cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 13 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 103 pa.; Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 5 cs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 107 boxes.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to December 15, 1914:

BEEF.—Antilla, W. I., 15 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 13 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 200 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 7½ bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 100 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 26 bbls., 14 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 25 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 217 tcs., 100 bbls.; Malmö, Sweden, 100 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 25 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 10 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 435 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 20 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 5 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 100 bbls.; Tumaco, Colombia, 10 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 5 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 27,227 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 3,303 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 2,090 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 140 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 500 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 70 tcs.; London, England, 505 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 19,505 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 1,912 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 928 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,060 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 1,855 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,275 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Bordeaux, France, 33,803 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 11,458 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 28,529 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 15,330 lbs.

TONGUES.—Hull, England, 120 pa.; Liverpool, England, 69 cs., 25 bbls.; London, England, 100 pa.

CANNED MEATS.—Antilla, W. I., 118 cs.; Bordeaux, France, 10,000 cs.; Calcutta, India, 74 pa.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 150 cs.; Hong Kong, China, 300 pa.; Hull, England, 100 pa.; Iquitos, Peru, 20 pa.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 15 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 240 pa.; Liverpool, England, 442 pa., 125 cs.; London, England, 31,159 pa.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 58 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 371 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 35 cs.

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to December 15, 1914:

BUTTER.—Antilla, W. I., 778 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 732 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 17,513 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 268 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 9,941 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,497 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,010 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 3,087 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,770 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 970 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 466 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,610 lbs.

EGGS.—Havre, France, 200 cases; Liverpool, England, 1,668 cases, 978 packages; London, England, 500 cases, 6,731 packages; Santiago, Cuba, 130 cases.

CHEESE.—Barbados, W. I., 639 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,824 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,386 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,959 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 341,685 lbs.; Monte Cristi, San Dom., 3,917 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,590 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,305 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,386 lbs.

#### WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January 13, 1915.—The market for animal ammoniates has been decidedly more active, but the bulk of the trading is done on private terms and mainly in small lots for immediate shipment. While the nominal price for ground blood is still \$2.65 to \$2.70 per unit, and high grade ground tankage around \$2.45 and 10c., the bulk of the sales undoubtedly are being made at some concession from

these prices, but just how much it is impossible to say, unless one was prepared to make a bid for the product.

Packers' unground tankage is almost unsalable, as the demand is altogether from the smaller commercial fertilizer manufacturers, who have no facilities for handling unground product, and as producers everywhere are filled up with their own daily output, they are unwilling to take on supplies from other packers at any price. The Western producers have found a better outlet for the bulk of their tankage in sales to hog feeders of the digester tankage, for which they are able to secure fair prices, considering its value for fertilizer purposes. All outside producers of air-dried and other low grade tankage are finding it very difficult to place their holdings, as buyers simply refuse to make bids of any kind. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

#### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January 13.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½@12c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½@9¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9@9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@9c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾@8¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼@9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9@9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾@9c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾@8¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11@11¼c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11@11¼c.

#### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zann.)

New York, January 15.—Wholesale prices in green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 12@13c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; city dressed hogs, 10½c.; steam lard, 10½c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; skinned shoulders, 8½@9c.; Boston butts, 9½@10c.; boneless butts, 11@11½c.; neck bone, 3@3½c.; spareribs, 8@8½c.; lean trimmings, 10@11c.; regular trimmings, 6½@7c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6½c.; livers, 2½c.; snouts, 5½c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.

Tierce Goods: Pig tongues, 11½@12c.; pig tails, 420; hogs, 9½c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, January 7, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Cottonseed oil, 7,260 bbls.; bacon and hams, 5,151,850 pounds; beef, 858 packages; pork, 27 barrels; lard, 9,325,980 pounds; oil cake, 6,767,400 pounds.

[Owing to the order of the Treasury Department, details of shipments by vessels and destination are withheld for 30 days, but the totals for the week are indicated.]

#### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to January 15, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe, 63,343 quarters; to North America, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 34,951 quarters; to North America, none.

#### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending January 9, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 11,064,500 lbs., the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 10.8 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 7,307,000 lbs., value averaged at 9 cents per pound.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending January 9, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Jan. 9, 1915.	Week ending Jan. 10, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to Jan. 9, 1915.
United Kingdom..	327	288	1,874
Continent .....	34	359	609
So. & Cen. Am..	.....	450	1,055
West Indies .....	1,610	929	9,411
Br. No. Am. Col..	673	617	4,378
Total .....	2,644	2,643	17,327

MEATS, LBS.		
United Kingdom..	12,296,025	7,875,600
Continent .....	966,625	842,575
So. & Cen. Am..	3,600	60,000
West Indies .....	170,975	131,800
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	14,000
Total .....	13,437,225	8,945,975

LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom..	15,391,990	8,387,718
Continent .....	2,238,390	2,231,187
So. & Cen. Am..	78,200	435,700
West Indies .....	137,700	296,046
Br. No. Am. Col..	101,076	6,064
Other countries ..	16,000	13,700
Total .....	17,963,356	11,370,401

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,724	7,568,900	12,316,330
Boston .....	173	1,009,325	1,515,626
Philadelphia .....	17	428,000	972,600
New Orleans .....	680	49,000	.....
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,759,000	682,000
St. John, N. B. ....	50	2,623,000	2,498,000
Total week .....	2,664	13,437,225	17,983,356
Previous week ..	938	12,135,100	12,514,828
Two weeks ago ..	1,572	6,147,450	10,234,920
Cor. week last y'r	2,643	8,945,975	10,370,401

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '14, Same time to Jan. 9, '15, last year.			
Pork, lbs.	3,465,400	4,619,800	Dec. 1, 1914, 400
Meats, lbs.	81,103,810	66,825,150	Inc. 14,278,660
Lard, lbs.	104,982,070	95,684,498	Inc. 9,297,572

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces .....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	100sh.
Oil Cake .....	35c.	40sh.	55c.	65c.
Bacon .....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	100sh.
Canned meats .....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	100sh.
Butter .....	60sh.	55sh.	150c.	150sh.
Tallow .....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	100sh.
Pork, barrels .....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	100sh.

No rates to Hamburg.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—There is evidence of a slightly improved sentiment, and some authorities seem willing to intimate that advances in the local tallow market are imminent. The underlying feeling, apparently, is that values here should share the rise of many other domestic products. The business during the week has been rather light. Were tallow offered in larger quantities, sales might have been in greater volume. As it was, certain interests in need of stuff admitted that a slight expansion in the demand would bring about a rise, while raised bids would not stimulate much selling, as the production has not been excessive.

It is generally stated that high-grade tallows are in a better position to respond to any strength than the low grades, which are in larger supply. The more hopeful opinions were strengthened somewhat by the foreign bids, but the freight situation was a barrier to export sales. At London the auction sale resulted in 681 casks being sold out of 789 offered, prices being at 9d. advance.

Prime city tallow locally was quoted at 6c. nominal, and city specials at 6½c. for the last sale.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There has been no special improvement in the demand. While the basis remains 10c. asked, it was plainly stated that a lower bid for a liberal amount would bring about a reduced level.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market has again been very quiet with values about steady. Extras are quoted at New York, 14c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**GREASES.**—The market during the week has been quiet. Good greases are fairly steady but demand for low qualities is light. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½c. @ 6½c. nom.; bone, 5½c. @ 6c. nom.; house, 5½c. @ 5½c. nom.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market has weakened moderately on small demand. Supplies are very light but demand is small and values react easily on moderate offerings. Quoted: Cochin, 14¢ @ 15c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 10½¢ @ 11½c.; shipment, —.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is dull and a little lower with small trading at the lower range. Prime red spot, 6¾¢ @ 7c.; to arrive, —; Lagos spot, 7½¢ @ 7½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 11½¢ @ 12c.; shipment, —.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market is dull but normally steady. For 20 cold test, 96¢ @ 97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80¢ @ 82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market has been very quiet again with values holding about steady on small trading. Prices quoted at \$5.70 @ 5.85 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is very quiet but prices are fairly steady. Stocks continue light and offerings to arrive are not heavy. Spot is quoted at 5½¢ @ 5¾c.

### CALL FOR LIVESTOCK MEETING.

The next convention of the American National Livestock Association will be held at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The dates are March 24, 25 and 26. The call sent out by Secretary Tomlinson is as follows:

To Members and All Livestock Associations and Livestock Producers:

Call is hereby made for the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the American National Livestock Association, to be held in Hall A, first floor of Exposition Memorial Auditorium, San Francisco, California, March 24, 25 and 26, 1915; convening at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 24; morning sessions only.

At our last annual meeting it was decided to hold our 1915 convention in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee. It has been customary to hold our annual meeting in January, but, owing to the fact that the exposition does not open until February 20, 1915, it became necessary to fix a later date, and the Executive Committee, after considering the dates of other annual livestock meetings to be held early in the year, selected the above as the most convenient for the majority of our members.

The livestock industry was never confronted with more serious problems. It is passing through a very widespread attack of foot-and-mouth disease. Railroads are proposing largely to advance their rates on livestock and its products. Range conditions are yearly becoming more unsatisfactory. The cost of raising and maturing live stock has increased. Importations of meats have affected prices. The war in Europe has seriously disturbed all commercial conditions in this country.

Among the many subjects for consideration at our convention are: Federal control of the semi-arid, unappropriated, public grazing lands; various land bills before Congress; administration of forest reserves; railroad rates and service; delays at terminals; cases pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding livestock rates; valuation in livestock contracts; suppression of foot-and-mouth and other infectious diseases, and appropriation by Congress for same; sanitary regulations; meat-inspection law; importation of livestock and meats; inspection of imported

meats, hides and wool; prohibitive tax on oleomargarine; financing of livestock loans; reports of officers and standing committees.

These and other questions will be discussed by men prominent in the livestock world. An unusually interesting program is being arranged. Officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Forest Service, and other federal officials, will be present at our convention.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President, will probably attend one of our sessions and deliver an address.

Only morning sessions will be held, which will leave the afternoons and evenings for sight-seeing.

Very low rates have been granted to the exposition by the railroads from all points. Tickets on sale from and after March 1, return limit three months from date of sale. On all tickets the railroads will grant a side trip to San Diego, California, where another exposition, called the Panama-California Exposition, will be held during the entire year of 1915.

The California Cattlemen's Protective Association will hold its annual meeting at the Exposition Memorial Auditorium on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, the day previous to our convention. That association has made extensive preparations for the entertainment of our members, delegates, and their families.

The exposition officials have designated March 26 as American National Livestock Association Day at the exposition grounds, and special entertainment features are being arranged for that day. During our convention there will be a livestock exhibit at the grounds.

The Exposition Memorial Auditorium, where our convention will be held, occupies the entire block surrounded by Grove, Larkin, Hayes and Polk streets, in the Civic Center, directly adjacent to Market street, and easily accessible from all points. The exposition grounds can be reached by car lines running direct from the Auditorium.

This association will maintain an office in San Francisco from January 15, 1915, until after our convention, at Room 504, Sharon Building, 55 New Montgomery street, opposite the Palace Hotel.

Those desiring hotel reservations should write to Secretary Tomlinson, 504 Sharon Building, San Francisco, stating as nearly as possible the kind of accommodation desired.

All stock men are cordially invited to attend our convention.

T. W. Tomlinson,

Secretary.

H. A. Jastro,

President.

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner and watch page 48 for the answer.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

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## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., January 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 41c. bid for January and February, 41@41½c. for March, 42c. for April. Practically no business doing. Mills are holding for higher prices.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., January 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 40½c.; very little interest shown by buyers or sellers. Meal considerably stronger, \$22.50@23, as to location. Hulls still very dull at \$5, Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., January 14.—Prime crude cottonseed oil market steady at 41c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$24. Hulls, \$5.75@6, loose.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., January 14.—Prime crude cottonseed oil firm at 40c. bid, 41½c. asked for Texas. Prime 8 per cent. meal in good demand at \$25.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$1 less. Loose cake, 7 per cent., \$21; 8 per cent. cake, \$22.50, short ton, ship's side, here. Hulls steady at \$6.75 loose, \$8.75 sacked, New Orleans.

## Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., January 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 40c. for January, 42c. for February. Some little selling. Refined oil, 43c. January. Prime cake, \$21, f. o. b. per short ton, Galveston, for January; \$22 for choice cake.

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government has instructed the Customs Service to withhold all details of exports from the public for 30 days after clearance, so that shipments may not be interfered with by warring nations. This causes the omission of ports of destination in some instances in the following table. Volume of exports and ports of shipment are given, however, as fully as possible under these restrictions.)

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending January 14, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Jan. 14, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia .....	—	2
Auckland, N. Z. ....	—	60
*Barbados, W. I. ....	136	1,178
Bergen, Norway .....	—	1,615
Bristol, England .....	—	25
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	768
*Cape Town, Africa .....	218	747
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	5
Christiania, Norway .....	—	300
*Colon, Panama .....	39	257
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	9,199
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	320
*Demerara, British Guiana ..	30	257
*Fremantle, Australia .....	184	184
Genoa, Italy .....	—	398
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	200
Havana, Cuba .....	—	566
Havre, France .....	—	2,675
Hull, England .....	—	274
*Kingston, W. I. ....	20	335
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	3
Liverpool, England .....	—	3,079
London, England .....	—	8,875
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	42
Manchester, England .....	—	930
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	81
Marseilles, France .....	—	285
Matanzas, W. I. ....	—	15

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and prepare  
their dinner with it.

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**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.**  
Louisville, Ky.

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## CABLE ADDRESS "COTTON OIL"

Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	—	214	From Mobile—	—	—
*Montevideo, Uruguay ....	441	2,091	Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	1,900
Naples, Italy .....	—	857	Total .....	—	1,900
Nassau, Bahamas .....	—	144	From all other ports—	—	—
Para, Brazil .....	—	8	Canada .....	—	13,405
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	130	Mexico (including overland) ..	—	1
Ponce, P. R. ....	—	41	Total .....	—	13,406
Port Antonio, W. I. ....	—	24			
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	—	5			
Port Limon, C. R. ....	—	16			
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. ....	—	505			
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	6,305			
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	1			
San Domingo, S. D. ....	—	98			
San Juan, P. R. ....	—	64			
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	364			
Santos, Brazil .....	—	642			
Sydney, Australia .....	—	10			
Trinidad, Island of. ....	—	12			
Wellington, N. Z. ....	—	94			
Ports not stated. ....	26,791	132,395			
Total .....	27,859	176,891			
From New Orleans—					
Bocas del Toro, Panama. ....	—	202			
Christiania, Norway .....	—	11,085			
Frontera, Mexico .....	—	169			
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	4,185			
Havana, Cuba .....	349	1,574			
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	625			
Vera Cruz, Mexico. ....	—	1,215			
*Total .....	349	19,055			
From Baltimore—					
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	155			
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	281			
Total .....	—	436			
From Savannah—					
Aarhus, Denmark .....	—	264			
Liverpool, England .....	315	1,050			
London, England .....	5,434	7,185			
Manchester, England .....	718	1,471			
*Total .....	6,467	10,536			
From Norfolk—					
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	200			
Liverpool, England .....	—	3,090			
London, England .....	—	130			
Ports not stated .....	—	1,302			
Total .....	—	4,722			

\*These figures represent shipments withheld by the government for thirty days.

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, January 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days .....	4.81½	
Cable transfers .....	4.84½ @ 4.84½	
Demand sterling .....	4.83½ @ 4.83½	
Commercial, 60 days .....	4.81	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days .....	No quotations.	
Commercial, 60 days .....	No quotations.	
Commercial, sight .....	5.21	
Bankers' cables .....	5.18½	
Bankers' checks .....	5.19½	
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight .....	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight .....	87½	
Cable transfers .....	87½	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days .....	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight .....	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables .....	No quotations.	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, sight .....	40	
Bankers' sight .....	40½	
Copenhagen—		
Checks .....	24½	



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Nervous Market—Trade Less Active—Lard Fluctuations Followed — Consumers' Stocks Believed to Be Light—Sentiment Again Mixed.**

The spurt of speculation witnessed just after the first part of the month expended itself rather quickly, but few in the oil trade are of the opinion that the inactivity of the forepart of the season will be duplicated. Houses with speculative connections are earnestly following the developments from day to day, with a majority of them disseminating bullish literature, while others prefer to await more definite advices concerning the prospective cotton area.

Values in the oil market did not change materially during the past week, although there were irregular movements, and indications that the fluctuations in lard and grain, particularly the former, were exerting quite a little effect. It was the pronounced underlying steadiness at the South, however, that furnished the market with its undertone signifying stability, as there was a diminution in the demand from consumers, quite aside from the slackened inquiry from speculative sources.

The feeling in the trade would not be so favorable toward the maintenance of the pres-

ent, or a higher, level were it not for the common belief that users of oil have very little surplus stocks. While the excitement in grain, as a reflection of the rising cost of foodstuffs resulting from the war, was everywhere noted, the fact remains that the principal effect of this excitement was confined to the speculative element, which frequently exhibits greater sensitiveness than others more vitally interested.

The high freight rates are still discussed, and doubtless militate against a larger export business with Europe. Inquiries of an encouraging nature were frequently received, but rendered void because of the shipping situation. However, there have been some liberal exports very recently, and while vessel room is scarce, and rates prohibitive in cases, a similar situation has confronted the grain, cotton and other trades. The result has been that the buyers of various commodities have had to yield to the abnormal conditions, and exports have been made, despite the trying circumstances.

The position of Southern mills is more or less a matter of opinion, as is usual just before and during the spring season. Uppermost in the minds of most authorities is the record cotton crop, and the record crush of oil,

which, it is said, has not disappeared in sufficient quantities as yet to warrant a decided stand on the bull side of the market. It was admitted, however, that such arguments have been in the foreground for several weeks, yet the crude oil market steadily rose, and at times quotations advanced more decisively than even Southerners predicted.

It was not surprising that the recent enhancement of values induced more or less liquidation for both milling interests and for the speculative contingent. The opposition given to the market, however, is not of a formidable sort. There are various persons in the trade of the impression that cotton oil values should not rise materially from this level rather than that the market is higher than warranted by the actual supply and demand situation.

Much seemingly depends upon the developments during the next few months. High corn and oats values will result in more or less crop diversification at the South. Attractive winter wheat price levels have already exerted influence in this direction. Should the war end quickly, or before the beginning of the summer, a large Southern area will doubtless be planted in cotton, while the maintenance of prevailing cotton values is expected to op-

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MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

erate against an area reduction as drastic as was talked of not long ago. Inferior cultivation of the crop next season is practically a foregone conclusion.

Closing prices, Saturday, January 9, 1915.—Spot, \$6.34@6.50; January, \$6.38@6.39; February, \$6.45@6.50; March, \$6.54@6.55; April, \$6.63@6.66; May, \$6.74@6.75; June, \$6.84@6.87; July, \$6.94@6.95; August, \$7@7.03. Futures closed 5 to 10 advance. Sales were: January, 1,000, \$6.38@6.32; February, 100, \$6.45; March, 3,300, \$6.55@6.50; May, 1,300, \$6.75@6.68; June, 200, \$6.85; July, 1,300, \$6.94@6.90; August, 200, \$7.04@7.03. Total sales, 7,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.05@6.32; off, \$6.15@6.27; reddish off, \$6.05@6.22; winter, \$6.50; summer, \$6.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.40@5.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, January 11, 1915.—Spot, \$6.22@6.40; January, \$6.21@6.30; February, \$6.35@6.37; March, \$6.41@6.42; April, \$6.50@6.53; May, \$6.60@6.61; June, \$6.65@6.75; July, \$6.81@6.82; August, \$6.91@6.93. Futures closed 9 to 19 decline. Sales were: January, 2,000, \$6.38@6.19; February, 500, \$6.35; March, 8,900, \$6.51@6.40; May, 8,900, \$6.69@6.56; June, 300, \$6.68@6.67; July, 5,400, \$6.89@6.80; August, 1,000, \$7.01@6.90. Total sales, 27,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.10@6.25; off, \$6.10@6.20; reddish off, \$6@6.15; winter, \$6.25@7.25; summer, \$6.25@7. prime crude, S. E., \$5.33 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, January 12, 1915.—Spot, \$6.20@6.30; January, \$6.20@6.27; February, \$6.35@6.41; March, \$6.46@6.49; April, \$6.54@6.60; May, \$6.70@6.71; June, \$6.75@6.85; July, \$6.90@6.91; August, \$6.98@7.05. Futures closed 1 decline to 10 advance. Sales were: January, 600, \$6.22@6.20; March, 1,500, \$6.50@6.40; May, 6,500, \$6.71@6.61; July, 4,800, \$6.90@6.83; August, 500, \$6.93@6.92. Total sales, 13,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.17@6.24; off, \$6.7@6.20; reddish off, \$5.94@6.15; winter, \$6.25@7; summer, \$6.50@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.40 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, January 13, 1915.—Spot, \$6.20@6.30; January, \$6.20@6.28; February, \$6.35@6.41; March, \$6.45@6.49; April, \$6.57@6.58; May, \$6.69@6.70; June, \$6.78@6.81; July, \$6.89@6.91; August, \$6.99@7. Futures closed 1 decline to 3 advance. Sales were: January, 200, \$6.22; February, 300, \$6.37@6.35; March, 1,400, \$6.48@6.45; April, 600, \$6.57@6.55; May, 1,900, \$6.70@6.65; June, 100, \$6.76; July, 2,000, \$6.90@6.86; August, 100, \$7. Total sales, 6,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.20@6.25; off, \$6.10@6.20; reddish off, \$6@6.18; winter, \$6.50@7; summer, \$6.50@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.40 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, January 14, 1915.—Spot, \$6.28@6.50; January, \$6.31@6.40; February, \$6.40@6.50; March, \$6.52@6.54; April, \$6.62@6.63; May, \$6.73@6.74; June, \$6.83@6.85; July, \$6.95@6.96; August, \$7.05@7.06. Futures closed 4 to 11 advance. Sales were: March, 3,900, \$6.52@6.40; April, 1,200, \$6.66@6.50; May, 8,100, \$6.80@6.63; June, 100, \$6.80; July, 4,100, \$7@6.86. Total sales, 17,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.20@6.38; off, \$6.15@6.35; reddish off, \$6@6.30; winter, \$6.50; summer, \$6.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.47 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

## EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF SOUTHERN CROPS

### Improved Methods of Extracting Seed and Plant Values

The favorite theme of welcoming speakers at cotton seed crushers' conventions is the building up of a great industry based on a product which was once waste. These speakers always repeat the old story of the dumping of cotton seed in the river, and then rehearse the development of the industry to its present magnitude.

But even with modern methods the treatment of the cotton seed is attended by much waste. This is admitted. The hydraulic crushing process is the established method, but attempts at improvement are indicated by the development of the screw press process, etc. The damage done and expense incurred by heating is desired to be avoided, as well as the loss of oil in either of the crushing processes. This oil is not only lost, as such, but remains in the meal to the detriment of the latter.

Attention is now being directed in the South to every possible method of crop conservation and economic improvement. The war and its effect on the cotton industry have only served to intensify this desire. The admitted shortage in the nation's meat supply, and the recognition of the fact that the South holds great possibilities as a source of replenishment for the meat supply, adds interest to the discussion.

#### Utilization of All the Products.

The natural increase in population, accompanied as it is by a corresponding decrease in livestock production, produces an economic condition which makes it desirable to utilize not only the principal products, but all of the by-products of any industry. This is particularly true of the large number of Southern crops.

Experiment has shown that after such products as the useful oils, ammonia, acetic and fatty acids have been removed from the cotton seed, the remaining meal is an excellent food for cattle, containing, as it does, a large percentage of protein. It is thus seen that a correct treatment of cotton seed, which in itself is not a cattle food, results in the production of a very excellent feedstuff, and also in the production of other products which are even more valuable.

Not only is this true of the cotton seed, but also of the soya bean, sunflower plant, flax, etc., from all of which can be produced a meal (protein) far better for animal feeding than corn meal raised for this specific purpose, and from all of which the by-products have a value as great, if not greater, than the meal itself.

The Government, as well as many individuals, has been and is working to develop improved methods for doing this work, in which all the oil instead of a part may be removed from these products, leaving the residue in better condition for use, and having the oils in a free, pure and hardened state for the markets of the world.

Experiments in the growing of these products and the removal of the aforementioned ingredients have produced varying results. It is claimed that a scientific handling of the growth of several of these plants—stalks as well as seeds—and their proper treatment to produce marketable products, has never been thoroughly or properly done. The present necessity of feeding and clothing such a large part of the world brings the question more keenly than ever to the scientific mind.

Attention just now is being directed to a process devised by Burdett Loomis, the inventor of the Loomis gas process, and an expert of world-wide reputation in everything having to do with the application of heat. Mr. Loomis became interested in this Southern problem, and has experimented there for several years, with the result that he is now bringing to perfection a process for the handling and utilization of all oil seeds, plants, etc., which he believes will be far more economical than any yet devised.

#### An Outline of the Loomis Process.

The Loomis process consists essentially in the practical application of heat in the operation of the removal of the various by-products found in the crops mentioned.

The application of heat in this system is claimed to result in the progressive removal from the cotton seed of the oils, phosphoric acid and other acids, ammonia, potash, etc., all of these removed products being in a proper condition for the market without further refining. The residue of this reduction process is a clean and sweet meal which makes an excellent food.

The resinous and glutinous matter is separated from the oil in this method of treating the seed, and does not have to be removed by hydrogenation, as in the old process in which pressure is used. The cottonseed oil produced by this method is said to be lighter in color, sweeter and better for table use, for soap making, the mixing of paints and other uses, than cottonseed oil produced by the old processes.

There are about 4,000,000 tons of cotton seed alone available yearly for the above purposes. The hulls, about 1,500,000 tons, when

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treated by this method it is claimed will produce over 30,000 tons of potash, phosphoric acid, ammonia, etc., and also 900,000 tons of good cellulose from which high-grade paper can be made.

From the meat of the seed all the oil can be secured, it is said, whereas from 7 to 10 per cent. is lost under present methods, and the residue provides meal for feeding and fattening beef cattle and other animals, aggregating about 2,000,000 tons, which analyzes nearly four times as rich in protein as corn meal.

But the advocates of this process as an economic step in advance do not stop with the cotton seed. They call attention to other plants that can be grown all through the South, and from which a high grade of oil for many purposes can be secured, such as the soya bean, sunflower and flax. It has been demonstrated that by growing flax in the winter a crop of each of these can be grown on the same land each and every year.

When flax seed only is used in the production of oil for the manufacture of paints, the amount of oil secured from one acre of this crop averages about 30 gallons. But in growing the three crops on the same land in one year it is said that 300 gallons of oil may be extracted from the various plants by this improved method, and that the quality will be of a better grade than that which is now obtained from the flax.

In addition to this amount of oil, a large amount of ammonia, phosphoric acid, potash, acetic and other fatty acids, is also obtained, and from the residue of the seed there is available a fine grade of animal food. Then from the stalks of these plants the experiments show that a cellulose can be secured that will make any grade of paper that is now on the market.

#### The Proper Utilization of the Land.

The possibilities of this method of treating these products for the purposes described are said to be unlimited. In the South are millions of acres of land available, where it is possible to grow two or three crops of all or either of the plants named. And this has been done already in the State of Georgia on test tracts. There is a large amount of land in that State with plenty of water from rivers and artesian wells for irrigation, thus insuring the quick growth of crops; also ample transportation facilities by rail or water are available.

In general farming it is always considered better to rotate crops, and it has been found

by experience that a very valuable crop to rotate with the plants already mentioned is kaffir corn. Three crops of this can be grown during the summer. This corn is also rich in by-products similar to those obtained from the plants mentioned. Instead of putting it in a silo, as is done at present, it would be brought to the mill for treatment and from it would be removed the oil, acetic acid and such saccharine matter as comes off. This saccharine matter can be treated to make alcohol, of which large amounts can be secured from one acre of land during the summer. If desired, instead of utilizing the saccharine for making alcohol, large yields of a fine grade of sugar can be made from it.

In the fall, after the last crop is put in the ground, cow peas can be planted between the rows, and after harvesting, these cow peas can be plowed under and will furnish a fertilizer of the best quality, and in this way the land is continually being renovated. The soya bean and the sunflower both draw largely of nitrogen from the air and also help to enrich the soil. Then, if the meal is fed upon the farm, or near by, the manure from the cattle would also provide an extra fertilizer, thus insuring sufficient fertilizing material to grow all the crops mentioned, and any others that might be needed.

The raising of these plants, the extracting of the by-products as above, with the resulting production of oil, acids, etc., together with the meal and protein, cellulose, etc., have all been practically demonstrated on land in Georgia. The claim is made that lands in the South can grow all the food that is needed for the animals of the entire country. And by the use of this new process it is believed that oil of the highest grade, fertilizer enough to raise the crops mentioned, and cellulose (paper pulp) for any and all purposes for which it may be useful can also be produced. It is claimed that the

pulp so produced would supply the demands of the entire paper-making industry, and permit the forests to better meet the demands of those purposes which wood alone can supply.

#### SO. CAROLINA COTTON OIL MILLS.

During the past year 11 cottonseed oil mills discontinued business in South Carolina, according to the report for the year by the State Department of Agriculture. This leaves 100 mills in the State, and several of these have ice manufacturing plants and other industries running with the mill.

There is now invested in the oil mill industry in South Carolina \$11,032,227, which is an increase of \$150,471 over the preceding year. The value of the annual product for 1914 amounts to \$15,347,711, which is an increase of \$2,366,860 over the results of the operations in 1913.

"This considerable increase," says Commissioner Watson, "in the value of the annual product showing in the year 1914 is attributed to the fact that the 1913 season opened late, thereby sending considerable of the product to the market in 1914, and that the season of 1914 was an unusually early one sending a large percentage of the crop to the mill before December 31."

Last year 2,880 persons were employed in the mills, exclusive of the salaried officials and clerks, which numbered 384 males and 10 females. There was a decrease of 183 actual employees and increase of 15 salaried managers and clerks. The mills paid out in wages \$721,929, which is \$57,679 more than was paid out in 1913. Only four persons under 16 years old were employed.

In 1913 the cottonseed oil mills crushed 411,292 tons of cottonseed against 240,555 the preceding year. Up to December 1, 1914, the mills had crushed 198,246 tons against 171,426 tons on the same date in 1913.

## HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

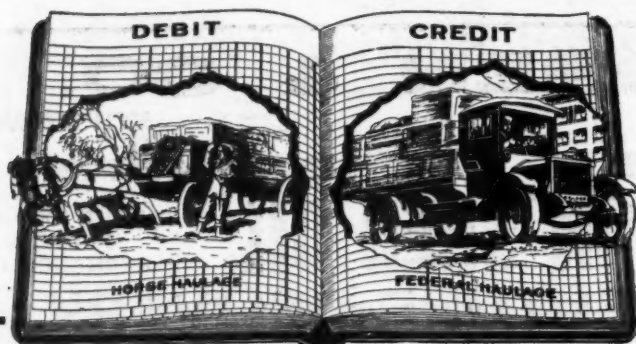
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### PRESERVING HIDES BY FREEZING.

The question of better preservation of hides and skins for tanning purposes has recently received much consideration from those interested in the leather trade. Amongst the various processes adopted to preserve the raw material, so that putrefaction is avoided, and, consequently, better leather results, is freezing or chilling the raw hide when removed from the animal.

Some time ago a writer in Commercial Intelligence made some experiments with cold processes on a small scale, with a view to storing raw hides and skins in the various stages of manufacture into leather in any process, if or when needed. Raw hide was easily frozen, and could be stored in suitable places indefinitely, but there were drawbacks.

If the frozen hide was not carefully handled it was broken or cracked, hence seriously

damaged. Again, if the hide contained much moisture when submitted to freezing, it produced very soft leather afterwards. This latter result was noticed wherever the raw, partially tanned or tanned hide in whatever stage of manufacture was frozen when saturated with moisture. Investigation led to the conviction that the cause was a disintegration and an undue strain in the fiber construction of the hide.

Where soft leather was required it was useful to freeze in this way, but for solid leather the process was disastrous.

To meet this recourse was had to partially drying the hide before freezing, and here the results were better.

The tests were merely experimental, and never worked on a large scale, as at the time made the expense involved was considered too great; but hides and skins were commanding very much less than the price of today at

the time the experiments were made; therefore freezing may be useful now.—Hide & Leather.

### THE MEAT SITUATION.

While quarantines have upset things badly in the livestock trade the whole situation is now more encouraging than for some time. The country is gradually getting rid of disease. Livestock from most parts of it can go to market, though a good deal of it is still subject to restrictions which hurt the price and thereby the seller. Markets have been overloaded with held-up stock at a time when the outlet is always limited by the competition of poultry and game. But on the whole the livestock situation is essentially sound and the prospects favorable.

The consumption of beef promises to increase as our mills and factories gradually resume their work. The recent sacrifices of thin and half-fat cattle are not justified by market prospects. There is not likely to be any beef famine, but present prices are not bad and we can see no reason to expect anything worse.

Hogs have probably passed their low spot. Large numbers remain to be marketed, but the ready absorption of heavy receipts in the recent past in the face of competition of other meats encourages us to expect better things in the future. Fat sheep and lambs are not going to be so numerous as in other years judging by reports from the feed-lots. Imports continue, but so do exports of both fresh and cured meats.

South America is not likely to send large quantities here as long as there is such an urgent need for it in Europe. British colonies will ship none as long as the war lasts. What we need now is more confidence, to prevent us from making sacrifices of stock unfit for market, and a business revival to enlarge consumption. There are indications that both are on the way in some degree at least.—National Stockman & Farmer.

### URUGUAY MEAT EXPORT TAX.

An Uruguayan law of October 17, 1914, imposes an export duty of 0.005 peso per kilo (\$0.2345 per 100 pounds) on jerked beef, to remain in force until December 31, 1915, when the former rate of 0.004 peso per kilo (\$0.1876 per 100 pounds) is to be restored. Preserved meat and tongues, which were formerly exempt from export tax, are also to be subject to a duty of 0.005 peso per kilo, when exported by packinghouses established subsequent to the promulgation of the law.

An internal tax of 0.0025 peso per kilo (\$0.117 per 100 pounds) is to be levied on cattle purchased by packinghouses in operation when the law was promulgated, and cattle on the hoof shipped to foreign ports overseas, which were previously exempt from duty, are to be subject to the export tax of 5 per cent. (of the official valuation) applied to livestock shipped from Uruguay by the land frontier.

The law further provides that the export duties on preserved meat and tongues and cattle on the hoof shipped overseas, as well as the internal tax on cattle intended for domestic packinghouses, are to be applied only pending the amortization of certain government bonds.

Are you on the lookout for good business opportunities? Watch page 48.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, January 15.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.95; Middle West, \$10.80 @ 10.90; city steam, 10½c.; refined Continent, \$11.45; South American, \$11.85; Brazil, kegs, \$12.85; compound, 7½@7¾c. nom.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, January 15.—Copro fabrique, 105½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 74 fr.; edible, —.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, January 15.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, —; pork, prime mess, —; shoulders, square, 68s.; New York, 65s.; picnic, 55s. 9d.; hams, long, 71s.; American cut, 69s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 64s. 6d.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 61s.; bellies, clear, 66s. 9d. Lard, spot prime, 54s.; American refined contract, 55s. 28-lb. boxes, 56s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 33s. 3d.; choice, 34s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 80s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 32s.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was firmer with the excitement in grain and a steadier hog market.

### Stearin.

The market is dull and barely steady, with oleo quoted at 9¾c.

### Tallow.

The market is dull and about steady.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was excited and steady with prices, further buying by commission houses and on reports of higher crude markets. Another crushing report will be issued giving the crushing up to January 1. Last year the crushing to January 1 was 3,012,685 tons.

Market closed 7 to 11 points advance. Sales, 17,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.35@6.60. Crude, Southeast, \$5.47 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: January, \$6.38@6.45; February, \$6.50@6.55; March, \$6.63@6.64; April, \$6.70@6.75; May, 6.84@6.85; June, \$6.90@7; July, \$7.03@7.05; August, \$7.14@7.15; good off oil, \$6.30@6.42; off oil, \$6.15@6.40; red off oil, \$6.05@6.35; winter oil, \$6.60; summer white oil, \$6.60.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, January 15.—Hog market steady to a shade higher. Bulk of prices, \$6.65@6.85; mixed, \$6.55@6.90; heavy, \$6.50@6.90; rough, heavy, \$6.50@6.60; Yorkers, \$6.80@6.90; pigs, \$5.25@6.80; cattle, steady; beefs, \$5.65@9.40; cows and heifers, \$3.25@8.10; Texas steers, \$5.20@6.50 Western, \$4.85@7.50. Sheep market slow and 10@15c. lower; native, \$5.65@6.30; yearlings, \$6.60@7.45; lambs, \$6.65@8.35; Western, \$6.75@8.35.

Sioux City, January 15.—Hogs steady, at \$6.60@6.70.

Buffalo, January 15.—Hogs steady; on sale, 8,000, at \$6.90@7.25.

Kansas City, January 15.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@6.87½.

South Omaha, January 15.—Hogs strong, at \$6.50@6.75.

St. Joseph, January 15.—Hogs steady, at \$6.60@6.80.

Louisville, January 15.—Hogs steady, at \$6.75@6.85.

Indianapolis, January 15.—Hogs higher, at \$7@7.10.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 14.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1¾@2c. per lb. and bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 8@10c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 6½@7½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¼@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 8c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil 11½@12c. per lb.; green olive oil, 85@90c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1@1.05 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½@9c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 13@14½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, at 6c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.75@5.85c. per lb.

House grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¾c. per lb.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 9, 1915:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	36,428
Kansas City	17,664
Omaha	13,268
St. Joseph	7,093
Cudahy	740
Sioux City	5,495
South St. Paul	5,934
New York and Jersey City	10,199
Fort Worth	6,950
Philadelphia	2,833
Pittsburgh	610
Denver	1,025
Oklahoma City	2,607
Cincinnati	4,410

### HOGS.

Chicago	243,140
Kansas City	74,168
Omaha	58,224
St. Joseph	45,932
Cudahy	30,426
Sioux City	34,940
Ottumwa	14,900
Cedar Rapids	19,866
South St. Paul	40,478
New York and Jersey City	40,660
Fort Worth	15,677
Philadelphia	8,275
Pittsburgh	6,923
Denver	10,865
Oklahoma City	13,063
Cincinnati	19,724

### SHEEP.

Chicago	108,143
Kansas City	31,906
Omaha	52,596
St. Joseph	11,839
Cudahy	423
Sioux City	14,446
South St. Paul	4,440
New York and Jersey City	31,451
Fort Worth	1,612
Philadelphia	8,385
Pittsburgh	995
Denver	2,431
Oklahoma City	280

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	23,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	4,000	2,000
Omaha	100	7,000	300
St. Louis	800	5,500	300
St. Joseph	100	6,500	600
Sioux City	100	3,000	200
St. Paul	200	3,600	200
Oklahoma City	200	600	100
Fort Worth	1,200	7,132	300
Milwaukee	200	200	
Denver	50	1,772	
Louisville		1,500	
Cudahy		1,497	
Wichita		15,000	
Indianapolis		4,500	300
Pittsburgh		5,976	500
Cincinnati	100	10,000	5,000
Buffalo	300	10,000	2,400
Cleveland	100	3,000	1,469
New York	355	2,133	

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915.

Chicago	28,000	59,000	37,000
Kansas City	14,000	14,000	9,000
Omaha	7,500	7,000	16,000
St. Louis	6,300	12,500	1,500
St. Joseph	2,100	5,000	5,500
Sioux City	6,000	7,000	6,500
St. Paul	3,500	32,000	12,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	500	800
Fort Worth	2,700	2,500	1,000
Milwaukee		3,982	
Denver	2,600	1,500	1,400
Louisville		3,600	
Cudahy		1,200	
Wichita		239	
Indianapolis	900	8,000	
Pittsburgh	2,300	14,000	6,000
Cincinnati	3,000	17,000	600
Buffalo	4,000	900	16,000
Cleveland		7,000	
New York	2,412	10,306	8,261

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

Chicago	6,000	28,000	13,000
Kansas City	10,000	14,000	7,500
Omaha	6,000	9,500	14,000
St. Louis	3,300	6,700	2,400
St. Joseph	2,700	6,000	4,500
Sioux City	2,500	6,000	2,000
St. Paul	1,900	12,000	200
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,500	300
Fort Worth	3,500	3,000	300
Milwaukee	600	9,000	200
Denver	700	2,300	500
Louisville	1,200	2,000	
Cudahy		9,000	
Wichita		2,851	
Indianapolis	750	10,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	500
Cincinnati		3,351	
Buffalo	750	11,300	5,400
Cleveland	700	2,000	6,000
Toronto, Canada	2,270	2,028	588
New York	1,339	8,748	2,976

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

Chicago	15,000	41,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,600	14,000	9,500
Omaha	3,600	13,000	10,500
St. Louis	2,900	8,100	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	2,500
Sioux City	3,000	7,000	1,500
St. Paul	1,600	6,400	1,400
Oklahoma City	600	1,500	
Fort Worth	3,000	3,500	800
Milwaukee		17,158	
Denver	800	600	300
Louisville	150	2,308	50
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		1,737	
Indianapolis	700	13,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	700	3,897	100
Buffalo	450	9,000	5,600
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,600
New York	1,613	5,538	4,410
Toronto, Canada	1,107	1,184	322

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

Chicago	6,000	30,600	15,000
Kansas City	1,500	6,500	8,000
Omaha	2,200	7,000	4,500
St. Louis	2,600	7,500	2,400
St. Joseph	2,000	8,500	6,000
Sioux City	1,700	6,500	4,300
St. Paul		7,000	
Oklahoma City	500	1,000	
Fort Worth	3,300	2,500	
Milwaukee		3,774	
Louisville		2,126	
Cudahy		2,500	
Wichita		1,436	
Indianapolis		10,000	
Cincinnati	700	3,881	200
Buffalo	400	2,000	6,000
Cleveland		8,000	
New York	1,325	3,880	2,585

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

Chicago	8,000	24,000	18,000
Kansas City	200	3,000	200
Omaha	900	6,000	6,000
St. Louis	1,800	5,500	500
St. Joseph	900	2,500	
Sioux City	800	4,800	1,000
Fort Worth	1,700	1,000	300
South St. Paul	1,200	6,800	700
Oklahoma City	850	1,000	

# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Heavy trading in branded hides resulted in killers moving their December accumulations at good prices. Sales of these amounted to about 125,000 hides. Native hides are decidedly firm in tone owing to the closely sold up position of the market. There is considerable call for extreme country hides, notwithstanding the fact that the domestic leather market is quiet, and that this is the only field for leather from these hides. The heavier weight hides have overcome the easiness of the first of the week and are again strong at 20c.

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—A good trade was effected in packer hides this week. Branded hides were moved for the first time in four or five weeks, and the trading cleared out the entire holdings for the month of December. Most of the killers shaded the asking figures a trifle in order to clear out the entire month's holdings, but some asked and received the former outside prices for the branded selections. Heavy native steers were taken at the former sale price basis of 23c., several lots aggregating about 15,000 hides selling on that basis. Included in the above was a sale of 2,000 extreme light natives at 23c. basis. More are available at 23c. in slaughter to follow present sales. Texas steers received considerable attention. About 12,000 December heavy weights sold at 20c. and 4,000 extreme lights alone brought 19½c. Further trading in extreme lights was reported at 19½c., embracing about 10,000 December slaughter. A lot of about 6,000 December light and extreme light Texas steers sold at 20c. and 19½c. and 2,000 December extreme light Texas steers sold at 20c. late in the week. One of the large outside packers sold 2,500 December heavy and light Texas steers at 19½c. and 19½c., respectively. Butt branded steers did not move. This selection is classed more as a native variety and follows that selection in its fluctuation. Late sales of butts were effected at 21c. Colorado steers moved at 19½c. for about 15,000 December hides. No other business was effected. Branded cows received the most attention. Several trades were effected totaling 60,000 December hides at 19½c. followed by a movement of about 20,000 similar salting at 20c. This latter rate is asked for the January productions. Heavy native cows sold at the top rate of 23c., involving several lots aggregating 6,000 hides. Light native cows were sold at the top rate of 23c. for a couple of lots of hides totaling 4,000, one lot being for weights 25@43 lbs. in salting of January forward. Native bulls were dull and quoted nominally at 17½c. asked and last paid. Branded bulls remain quiet and featureless at 15½@16c. nominal for business.

Later.—Packers strong and well sold up. Three cars December-January heavy Texas brought 20c. Three cars December-January heavy cows at 23c. Undertone very strong.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—A decidedly good trade was noted in country hides. Extreme light cows were in best call, tanners being desirous of stocking up with the prime fall hides now coming which are free of grubs and suitable for patent leather purposes. Heavy steers sold at 19½c. for one car of hides in connection with a line of heavy cows. These hides were taken down to 50 lbs. Sellers are now talking 20c. firmly on further business in steers. Heavy cows moved at 19½c. down to 50 lbs., involving three cars of reasonable hides for January shipment. One car of straight weights, 60 lbs. and up,

went at 19½c. about the same time. Dealers are now talking 20c. firmly for cows. Some sold at this rate in connection with butts. Buff hides brought 20c. for a car of hides including the heavy cow weights. Another car of butts sold at 20c. in free of grub stock for shipment about the 15th of the month. No other trade reported. Dealers have exceedingly limited supplies, most of them being sold well ahead on their expected collections. No seconds were sold alone. The situation at outside points is strong and active at 19½@20½c. delivered Chicago basis for all weights of reasonable hides, as to quality and originating sections. Extremes received considerable attention. A car sold at 20c. early in the week and another brought 21c. for choice stock. There were rumors around the market that further business had been effected at 21c., but direct confirmation could not be obtained. A line of over 10,000 reasonable extremes was moved at 20½c., and this is bid for more. It is said this selection is offered as low as 20½c., and bids at 20c. declined at the close of the week, but most dealers are talking 21c. on further business. Branded cows were quiet. Dealers have but few available for sale. Numerous inquiries are reported for them on a 16c. basis for country run flat, but dealers want 16½@17c. flat for their next lots. Country packer branded hides range up to 19c. asked, and last paid delivered Chicago basis, as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were taken at the former rate of 15½c. for about three cars of reasonable goods in straight weights. The market is well cleared out of surplus holdings. Country packer bulls are quoted at 15½@16c., as to quality.

Later.—Countries quiet. Hides over 45 lbs. firm, last paid 20c. Extremes last sold 20½@21c. and more offered. Bids of 20c. were refused. No sales of city calf; 23c. bid and 23½c. asked. One car November-December packer calfskins sold at 25c.

**CALFSKINS** were steady. A car of first salted local cities sold at 23c. More are offered at 23½c., without attracting attention. Buyers are not looking for skins, being desirous of waiting for the opening of the calfskin season, which is in about a month or six weeks. Country skins are quoted at 20@20½c. nominal for business. Outside city and country skins sold at 22½c., or an advance of ½c. over prior sales. Packer calfskins continue dull at 25c. last paid and asked for the remaining unsold stocks. Deacons quoted at \$1.05@1.15 and light calf at \$1.25@1.35 asked; outside for city varieties. Kipskins sold at 21½c. for a car of city collection, out of first salt. A couple of cars of country run sold recently at 20½c. Dealers now talk 21c. for this quality. Packer skins last sold at 23c., which is the asking figure at present.

**HORSEHIDES** ruled quiet in this market. Bids at \$5.50 were declined for country run, and \$5.65@5.75 asked. The outside was paid for good lots outside. City hides are held up to \$6 as to lots. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75c. asked.

**HOGSKINS** are meeting with a moderate call as fast as small parcels are accumulated at 50@65c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Strong prices were paid and bid for more of the current and future take-off of packer sheep and lambskins. Pullers seem prepared to accept all lots of skins at strong rates owing to the good position of the pulled wool markets. Packer sheep and lambskins sold at \$1.80@1.90 for choice river and local skins of current and immediate future slaughter. Bids at the outside rate were declined for more local skins of heavy average and \$1.95 asked. Country packer skins are quoted up to \$1.80 last paid for best lots; country skins average \$1@1.50, as to quality of reasonable uniform lots; dry Western pelts range at 16@17½c. asked; outside for best Montana skins; bids at 17c. refused for them.

## Kansas City.

While some reports are going out in regard to trading footing up to 130,000 hides last week, the actual figures were nearer 115,000 to 120,000, as there was quite a little trading we reported late the previous week, which others are only getting hold of this week. Probably 18,000 late November-December native steers were sold at 23c. and later several cars November-December of very light average brought 23½c., although 4,000 to 6,000 December-January sold at 23½c., and practically all of the packers are now talking 23½c. for January hides, especially that will run a good percentage light, and buyers, however, claim they can still purchase heavy average points at not over 23½c., and some lots obtainable at about 23c. No trading reported whatever in butt brands, all packers holding firm at 21c., as they claim these are cheap for harness and belting tanners at 2½c. under what native steers are held for. Texas steers were probably the most sought after of any selection; 50,000 to 60,000 changed hands, of which quite a few November-December extremes were sold at 19½c. and later a block of 8,000 to 10,000 at 19½c. Other lots of lights and extremes brought 20c. and 19½c., respectively, while heavy Texas moved in a fair way at 20c. Some 18,000 to 20,000 Colorado were sold at 19½c., which had previously been held at 20c. without takers. About 6,000 December and January heavy native cows were sold at 23c., and the market considered firm at this price, with very limited offerings. No trading reported of regular weight light native cows; one lot of about 2,000 December 25@45 lbs. moved at 23c. The only lots selling this week of branded cows were some 20,000 November-December at 20c. Most of the packers cleaned out at 19½c. the previous week. No trading reported in native bulls. Last sales were at 17½@17½c., previous to January 1, and as bulls are sold flat for grubs, it is thought January will not bring over 17c. Branded bulls are rather quiet, and closely sold up. Heavy average points nominally quotable 16c., while light average would no doubt bring close to 16½c.

## Boston.

The market on Western hides is firmer, and conditions are as strong as they were a month ago. This is brought about by the recent strength and activity of the packer market and by the increased interest of local tanners. Ohio butts are quoted at 20@20½c.; extremes, at 20½@21c. There is little action in calfskins. Dealers have only small offerings and are holding to their prices. No lots of size are for sale. Tanners are not anxious to take on more raw material until the finished leather moves more freely. New England dairies quoted \$1; 4 to 5, \$1.10@1.15; 5 to 7, \$1.55; 7 to 9, \$2.15@2.20; 12 lbs. and up, \$2.90@3.25.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Sales were made at the advance of ½c., 5,000 Bogotas selling at 32½c., 1,000 Orinocos 32½c., 4,000 Puerto Cabellos 32c., and 5,000 Central Americans 31½c. The 14,000 Bogotas on hand are reported held at 33c.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Packers are holding firmly to their rates, but no sales made. Spreadies 23½c. asked. Native steers 22½c. asked. Native cows 22½c. Butts 20½c. Colorados 19½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—More active market with eastern Pennsylvania butts quoted at 19½c. Western Pennsylvania 20c. New York hides, 25 lbs. and up, offered at 20½c. selected, including cities. Extremes quoted at 20½c.

**CALFSKINS.**—A quiet and unchanged market. City skins offered at \$1.75, \$2.45 and \$2.85. Outside cities \$1.60, \$2.30 and \$2.70. Countries \$1.50, \$2.15 and \$2.55.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 11, 1915.

	Beesves.	Calves.	Sheep and lamba.	Hogs.
New York .....	2,750	2,791	7,578	7,649
Jersey City .....	5,282	1,618	13,053	32,434
Central Union .....	2,158	454	10,820	477
Totals .....	10,190	4,863	31,451	40,600
Totals last week .....	7,630	2,755	19,280	32,970



## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 13.

Chicago received another deluge of cattle the first of the week, receipts on Monday totaling 28,100 head, which was far in excess of trade requirements, and as a consequence the market ruled extremely dull and stagnant and values showed 15@25c. further decline, and Tuesday's trade was simply a continuation of Monday's extremely unsatisfactory market, while on Wednesday a faint suggestion of a little more activity was perceptible, receipts being estimated at 14,000, and the market ruled steady with instances of sales showing a little recovery from Monday's general level of values, and the receipts for the first three days of this week total 49,000, as compared with 42,000 for the same period a week ago; and very few thin cattle, such as stockers and feeders are included in the supply nowadays, which means that the receipts carry much more beef than a run of this size would have meant even five or six months ago. Ultimately the indiscriminate marketing of cattle that ordinarily would be carried along until the spring months is bound to result in a scarcity of well fattened beefs and a consequent advancement in cattle of that class; in fact in view of the conditions that have prevailed during the past few months, it is a question in the minds of many of the best informed men in the trade as to where the supply of fat cattle during the summer months is coming from, and the trend of the trade during the near future will depend entirely on the receipts, for if the high price of feed and the fear of again being tied up by quarantine regulations is predominant in the minds of the cattle feeders of the country, we think it is probable that they will persist in shipping freely regardless of the consequences.

The liberal receipts of cattle the first of the week included a goodly percentage of she-stuff and, as a consequence, the trade declined 10@15c., with instances of 25c. loss, especially on the medium to heavy weight heifers, of which there was a good many on the market, and they were particularly mean sellers as

(Continued on page 37.)

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 13.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending today amounted to 17,900, which included 6,200 on the Southern side of the market. The receipts of beef steers for the week were only light and quality was only common to fair. Steers are generally 10 to 15 lower as compared with last week and the bulk range from \$7.50@8.25. Heifers sold generally steady. \$9.25 was paid for a few odd head, while best carload lots sold at \$7.75, with the bulk of the offerings going at \$6@7.50. Cows are also steady for the week. Choice cows topped at \$7.25, with the bulk of the medium to good kinds at \$5.50@6.75, and the canner and cutter kinds at \$4.25@4.50. Veal calves sold generally around \$10.25 throughout the week, there was very little change in this kind. On the quarantine side of the market, beef steers sold as high as \$7.65. There were very few steers offered,

however, most of the run being made up of canner and cutter kinds that went to scale between \$4.10@4.35.

The hog market has been rather uneven during the entire week and prices as compared with the close of last week are generally 25c. lower. The week opened with the best offerings bringing \$7.45. Several sharp declines were made during the week, and also a small advance toward the close. Today, however, the low time was reached when \$7.05 made the top, with the bulk at \$6.85@6.95. The trade during the entire week was rather a slow draggy affair, with the shippers being the best buyers. The receipts of hogs amounted to 52,200 head for the week.

Sheep receipts were 10,400 this week. Sheep and lambs are about 25c. lower for the week. Choice lambs topped early in the week at \$8.95, but are now down so that offerings today which were not strictly choice, but could be classed as good sold at \$8.50. Mutton sheep earlier in the week sold at \$5.95, these also have shown about the same downward tendency as lambs. The trade during the week was not all that it should be, as the market had a generally slow draggy tendency, nevertheless clearances were good.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 12, 1915.

Market points outside of Chicago have had moderate cattle receipts this week, but the influence of the excessive supply in Chicago Monday has been felt in sales of killing grades here in a decline of 10@20c. Stockers and feeders find good sale here at firm prices, and as a large proportion of the supply this week has been stock grades and feeders, the good market on those classes has helped the general market, acting with the same effect as a small run would have. But sellers of fed steers are complaining bitterly, and say their cattle are losing money. Some native sold at \$8.10 today, and other steers at \$7.85 were claimed to be as good as \$9 cattle along in December. This is a universal complaint, reported from all the markets, and there appears no relief from it except a reduction in the receipts. Half fat cattle, if they have any feeding quality, would make money by being kept at home, for there are buyers from the country on the market here ready to take them at a better price than killers will pay. But the cattle that cause most complaint are those that were doubtful feeders in the first place, and which are not good doing steers. Cows and butcher grades are also lower this week, a few choice fat cows up to \$7.25, most sales of cows at \$5@6.25. Most of the feeders bring \$7.25@7.70, prices close to what short fed steers are bringing, and stockers sell at \$6.50@7.25. Quarantine territory is shipping lightly this week, and nothing of high grade, most of the steers selling at \$6.25@6.90.

Hog buyers experienced a surprise this morning when the estimate posted for today was 15,000 hogs. The actual count was only 14,000, just one-half as many as came in last Tuesday. Other markets were lightly supplied, the small run being a protest against recent declines in the market. Opening prices were 5 to 10c. higher, top \$7, but packers bought their hogs steady, bulk of sales \$6.75@6.95. A few days of light receipts would put the hog market on its feet, and permit it to again exercise its capacity to absorb liberal supplies at slightly above \$7.

Sheep and lambs arrived to the number of 7,400 today, market 10c. lower on lambs, strong on sheep. Numerous Colorado-fed

lambs sold at \$8.55, and others at \$8.25@8.50, some native ewes at \$6, fair to good ewes \$5.60. Changes in lamb prices are frequent, but prospects indicate the market will remain high, and ewes and wethers are known to be scarce, and will sell well.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Jan. 12, 1915.

Cattle receipts have been comparatively liberal since the first of the year, and trend of values has been decidedly lower. Last week there was more or less of a break, and with a further decline this week values are now around 25@35c. lower so far this year. It would take prime beefs to sell around \$8.25@8.75 now, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,350-pound beefs are selling at \$7.40@8, with common to fair warmed up and short fed grades at \$6.50@7.25 and on down. Cows and heifers have gone off fully as much as beef steers, and the range for poor to prime grades is from \$3.75 to \$7.25, the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going around \$5@5.75. Veal calves are moving freely at steady prices, \$7@8.75, and there is a very fair inquiry and a steady market right along for bulls, stags, etc., at \$4.75@6.50. Very few Western grass cattle are coming, but they are selling well. Some fleshy Wyoming steers sold at \$8@8.65 today.

Hogs are coming freely and averaging up  
(Continued on page 37.)

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 9, 1915, are reported as follows:

## Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co. ....	7,305	32,300	34,382
Swift & Co. ....	7,854	32,500	50,649
S. & S. Co. ....	6,284	29,500	14,817
Morris & Co. ....	7,016	18,000	12,380
Hammond Packing Co. ....	2,976	18,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby... ..	1,498	...	...
Anglo-American Provision Co., 35,600 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 13,000 hogs; Western Packing and Provision Co., 15,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 12,800 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,800 hogs; others, 4,900 hogs.			

## Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co. ....	3,467	17,312	5,103
Fowler Packing Co. ....	106	...	2,628
S. & S. Co. ....	2,894	13,753	5,127
Swift & Co. ....	2,814	11,077	8,763
Cudahy Packing Co. ....	3,929	11,827	4,668
Morris & Co. ....	3,711	10,756	5,565
Others .....	195	1,123	74

## Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co. ....	1,944	7,945	7,668
Swift & Co. ....	2,754	10,560	18,913
Cudahy Packing Co. ....	3,664	15,229	12,362
Armour & Co. ....	2,460	24,036	15,021
Swartz & Co. ....	...	403	...
J. W. Murphy .....	...	5,050	...
Others .....	13,253	...	14,755

Lincoln Packing Co., 31 cattle and 88 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 24 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 22 cattle.

## St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co. ....	2,864	10,575	2,666
Swift & Co. ....	3,740	12,110	2,909
Armour & Co. ....	4,594	7,638	2,792
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. ....	418	...	...
Independent Packing Co. ....	650	4,561	150
East Side Packing Co. ....	189	2,561	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co. ....	2	1,144	...
Hell-Packing Co. ....	17	1,867	...
Krey Packing Co. ....	23	2,912	...
Carondelet Packing Co. ....	33	512	36
Sartorius Provision Co. ....	...	589	...
Luhr Bros. Packing Co. ....	...	909	...

## St. Joseph.\*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co. ....	1,100	7,361	2,618
Hammond .....	729	8,073	62
Morris & Co. ....	657	4,470	1,942
United Dressed Beef Co. ....	125	...	...

\*Incomplete.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Greensboro, N. C.—A. Sherrod, C. C. Walton and W. A. Sherrod are the incorporators of the Southern Ice and Coal Company. Capital stock, \$100,000.

Chapel Hill, Tenn.—F. H. Ezell, W. T. Hurt, S. J. Blackwell and others have incorporated a company with a capital stock of \$4,400 to conduct a creamery.

Columbia, S. C.—The Manning Light and Ice Company has been commissioned with a capital stock of \$15,000. The petitioners are L. H. Harvin and S. Oliver O'Bryan.

Redondo Beach, Cal.—The Hygienic Ice and Cold Storage Company have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The directors are John A. Gable, Louis Molnar and Robert Roeder.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sam Branart, Lena Banart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Abr. Schwartzkopf, of New York, N. Y., are the incorporators of the B. & S. Dairy Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Mobile, Ala.—Frank E. Forrest, president; R. E. Boe, vice-president, and Ingeman Boe, secretary and treasurer, are the incorporators of the Mobile Ice Cream and Creamery Company. Capital stock, \$4,000.

Groesbeck, Tex.—A company has been organized by B. H. Marks and others with a capital stock of \$20,000, to establish a creamery and bottling plant and ice factory of about 10 tons capacity daily.

New York, N. Y.—J. C. Ford, East Orange, N. J., and F. M. Coughland and W. O'Gorman, of New York City, are the incorporators of F. M. Coughland & Son, Inc., to deal in butter, eggs, poultry and kindred products. Capital stock, \$100,000.

## ICE NOTES.

Butler, Okla.—W. L. Todd Gin Company will build a 3-ton ice plant.

Houston, Tex.—A building to cost \$3,000 will be erected by the Eureka Ice Company.

Remson, Iowa.—Harry Kemp has pur-

chased the ice business here from M. Kneip.

Humphrey, Ill.—A large cold storage plant is being erected on Second street by J. Bogato.

Canton, Ohio.—Five ice houses owned by the Canton Ice Company were threatened by fire.

Bonifay, Fla.—The Bonifay Water, Light and Ice Company will build a 5-ton capacity ice plant.

New Orleans, La.—The Federal Fruit and Cold Storage Company will erect a cold storage plant.

Hopkins, Mo.—A 6-ton ice plant will be installed in the building which is being erected by H. A. Dalby.

San Benito, Tex.—Making of ice at the new ice plant of Hamilton & Harlock has been commenced.

Peru, Neb.—The new ice plant which is being erected by the Peru Canning Company is almost completed.

Sapulpa, Okla.—The erection of an ice cream factory is being considered by L. F. Strang, of Topeka, Kan.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Anti-Trust Ice and Fuel Company have increased their capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Toppenish, Wash.—Work has been started on the ice storage plant to be erected for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Lackawanna Cold Storage Company contemplate making extensive alterations to their plant.

Eau Claire, Wis.—It is reported that an ice plant will be erected on the corner of Water street and Fifth avenue.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—John J. Castillini will erect a cold storage plant at 322 Longworth street which will cost about \$10,000.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—The capital stock of the Harrodsburg Ice and Produce Company has been increased from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A large ice house owned by the Schlitz Brewing Company was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$20,000.

Allentown, Pa.—The cold storage plant of

the Allentown Ice and Cold Storage Company has been completed and is now in operation.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Clinchfield Coal and Ice Company is erecting a cold storage and coal plant at a cost of \$60,000 to \$75,000.

Kingman, Kan.—Paul S. Woods and Fred Cloud have purchased the majority of the stock of the Kingman Ice and Creamery Company.

Pattonburg, Mo.—An ice factory will be installed in connection with the electric light plant of the Pattonburg Electric Light Company.

Dallas, Tex.—Ice storage vaults which will cost \$5,000 will be built at 3307 Lemmon street by the Oak Lawn Ice and Fuel Company.

Kenbridge, Va.—An ice factory will be established in connection with the electric light plant of W. H. Erickson's of West Virginia.

Palestine, Tex.—The plant of the Palestine Creamery Company has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$8,000; partially covered by insurance.

Allentown, Pa.—The County Commissioners have had plans prepared for the new refrigerating plant to be erected at the County Home.

Xenia, Ohio.—New Equipment to accommodate a large increase in business is being considered by the Shawnee Refrigerating Company.

Houston, Tex.—A two-story and basement addition will be built to the warehouse of the Houston Ice and Brewing Company, and will cost \$8,000.

Hopkins, Mo.—A 5-ton raw water ice factory, compressor to be operated by electric motor, will be built by the Hopkins Electric Light and Ice Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Extensive alterations and additions are being made to the cold storage building of the Bradley Market Company, which will cost \$2,000.

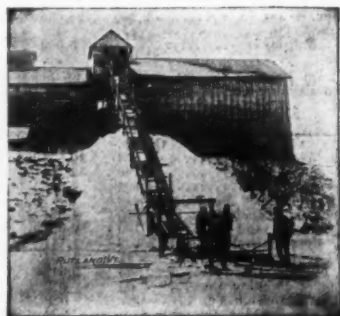
Fennville, Mich.—Several of the larger fruit growers in Fennville are about to organize a stock company and erect a large cold storage house for apples.

Fredericktown, Mo.—A local electric light plant has been purchased by W. R. and P. Patterson, who will build an ice-making and bottling plant in connection with it.

Weston, W. Va.—It is reported that the Western Electric Light, Power and Water

## GIFFORD-WOOD Ice Harvesting Equipment

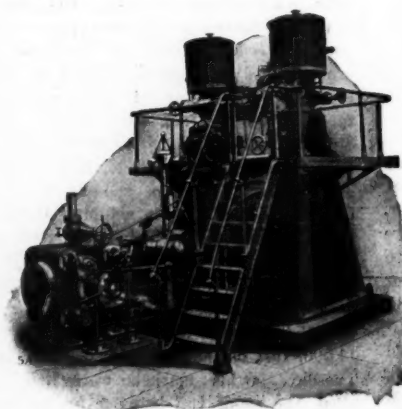
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FRICK machines have been operating 25 to 30 years, running through long operating seasons

without a shutdown or break of any kind. This is efficiency.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

**FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.**



## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.  
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.  
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.  
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAYANA: O. B. Cintas.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hanslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Company have plans for a two-story concrete fireproof addition to their ice plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—City Engineer Capelen has been appointed by the city to investigate the cost and methods of ice manufacturing, in view of establishing a municipal ice plant.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A plot of ground on Berryhill street, between Crescent and Cameron streets, has been purchased by the Merchants' Ice Company on which an ice plant will be erected.

Nonconah, Tenn.—Work has been started on the \$165,000 ice plant to be built by the Railways Ice Company of Chicago for the Illinois Central Railroad, and will be completed about April 1.

Charlottesville, Va.—The ice manufacturers of the State of Virginia are to have an organization. The movement has been initiated and is being fostered by M. C. Elliott, of the Charlottesville Ice Company.

San Bernardino, Cal.—The Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Company have purchased a site in D street, south of Third street, on which they plan to erect an ice and cold storage plant which will cost about \$100,000.

Bluefield, W. Va.—The Bluefield Brewing Company, which is equipped with 100-ton refrigerating plant and 25-ton ice-making system has been acquired by John Husband & Bro. Additional ice tanks to double the present capacity will be installed.

### SEPARATING OIL FROM CONDENSING WATER.

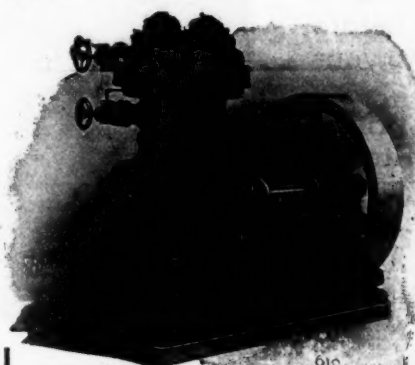
(G. Basil Barham in Mechanical World.)

When lubricating oil reaches the hot cylinder walls it is so reduced in viscosity by the heat that it falls by gravity to the lowest point it can reach, and is then either carried away by the drainpipe or blown away with the exhaust steam. In the latter case only a small percentage is carried as vapor, the greater part passing as fine spray, or, in the case of saturated steam, in the form of extremely thin films surrounding the globules of water.

The usual method adopted for preventing the oil from reaching the boilers through the condenser is to use a baffle-plate separator, the oil and water being collected together. It has been pointed out that the amount of oil carried away by the exhaust steam is only about one part in five thousand, and hence, however high the boiling point of the oil, a certain amount of it is borne by the steam in the form of vapor. This vaporization is greater than would appear at first sight, as the oil used is invariably a mixture of hydrocarbons of different boiling points, and many of these vaporize at a low temperature.

A certain amount of this oil can be separated by flotation, but the velocity with which the globules rise is very small, even with those which might be described as of large size compared with the majority of those forming the emulsion. Indeed, condenser water has been allowed to stand for several days and skimmed

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



## York Refrigerating Machines

are made in a plant devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery and Supplies. This fact alone has aided us in selling many Y O R K Plants.

They are well designed, built by expert workmen, and in actual service have demonstrated their superiority in every way.

Our line comprises Vertical Single-Acting and Horizontal Double-Acting Compression Machines, and Absorption Machines.

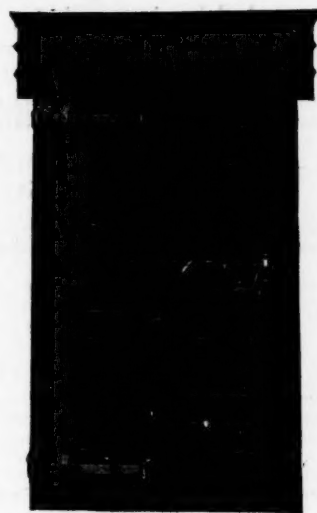
Hence we are able to advise you without prejudice as to the equipment best suited to meet your requirements.

## York Manufacturing Co.

(Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World)

York, Pa.

## DOORS



## For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL** types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

**JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.**

Formerly

**JONES GOLD STORE DOOR CO.**

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

## Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch RESULTS

**R**EMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

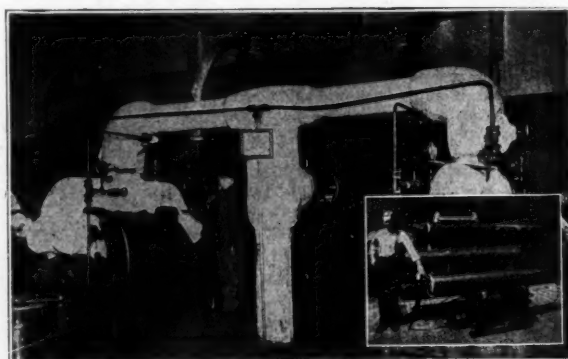
Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia is made from material strictly mineral in its origin. We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

**The Armour Ammonia Works**

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company

**CHICAGO**



thoroughly, and on being allowed to stand for a further period it was found that oil had again risen. This alternate skimming and settling was allowed to go on for some months, and still an oil film formed after the water had been allowed to stand for any length of time.

At one works use is made of centrifugal force for reclaiming the oil from condenser water, and a large separator of the rotary type has been installed. In the basement is a 900-gallon tank which receives all the water of condensation which is caught by the baffle-separators and traps. That from the receivers comes direct from the traps, but as a vacuum exists in the low-pressure cylinder exhaust pipe, the water is first collected in a small tank and then pumped into the larger.

Delivery from the tank to the separator is made by a line pipe, and the separated oil flows into a separate container, from which it passes to filters before being used again. It is claimed that this method, which appears to be similar to that used for separating cream from milk, is most successful in operation, and that practically every trace of oil is removed from the water.

The oil from the condenser water gets into the boiler by way of the hotwell, and from what has been said it appears evident that no mechanical separation can effect its complete removal. An engineer who has had considerable experience with compound condensing plants, and who has taken charge of some where the boilers were in a very bad condition through the continued presence of oil, devised a simple means of dealing with the trouble, and of, according to him, preventing its recurrence. He boiled caustic-potash solution in the boiler once or twice, thoroughly washing out afterwards until all trace of oil had disappeared.

It must be pointed out that this method appears somewhat drastic, and the washing out should be done very thoroughly before the boiler, so treated, is put back into service. It was the practice of the engineer referred to to divide his hotwell into four good sized compartments, with each dividing wall con-

taining openings in the bottom by which the water contained could pass through to the next compartment. The air pump was arranged to discharge into the first compartment, at the bottom of which was arranged some coarse filtering material. The partially filtered water passed through the holes into the second compartment, thus leaving most of the oil on the surface of the contents of the first division, and so on to each succeeding compartment. Openings were provided by means of which each compartment could be effectively skimmed, and a float regulating valve at the hotwell was arranged to maintain the water level so that the last compartment from which the feed was taken was never allowed to get sufficiently low to permit of oil being drawn into the suction pipe of the pump.

The foregoing illustration of a practical method has been given, not by any means with approval, but as an example of means which a highly trained practical man considered would be sufficiently effective. It is not easy to see the reason for dividing the hotwell; it would appear that with the holes in the bottom of each division, and the suction pipe of the feed pump placed sufficiently low, water would be drawn practically straight through the tank from the first compartment, and that the water in the others would be merely dead water, giving up oil slowly and steadily. It is not easy to see how the compartments could purify in the slightest degree the water entering the boiler. It may be that the engineer mentioned had some arrangement of baffle-plates to prevent this, but in view of what has been pointed out, viz., that condensed steam may be allowed to stand perfectly quiet for months, and will even then contain suspended oil—it does not appear that the somewhat rough-and-ready method described would be of great value.

It has been discovered with regard to the velocity with which the minute oil globules move that it is of the same order of magnitude as those of the majority of irons and of other suspensions and colloidal solutions. It appears that the emulsion can therefore be treat-

ed as a true colloidal solution; and, further, that as the oil globules are negatively charged, they can be thrown down by means of some positively charged colloidal solution—as, for example, hydroxide of iron. It does not appear possible to coagulate the oil globules by means of electrolytes, even where such coagulation does not imply actual coalescence of the globules, but merely the merging of the more minute particles into globules which might be removed by settling or filtration.

But these globules can be dealt with electrolytically. This is effected by the electrolysis of the condenser water by means of iron electrodes and the addition of carbonate of soda to the water to raise its conductivity. An alkali is always formed at the cathode forming a basic salt, no matter what the nature of the electrolyte may be. The oil globules are entangled in the precipitate formed, and consequently they can be easily removed by filtering the electrolyte. The iron compounds are not precipitated at once, so the emulsion should not be filtered immediately it is treated, but time given to allow the whole of the iron to be thrown down.

This method of treating condenser water is speedy; and costs practically nothing. It has been found that the current required for treating 1,000 gallons of feed water per hour is 1.75 amperes per hour, and with a pressure of 230 volts. This current would be distributed through 50 iron plates, and in order to make the liquid sufficiently conductive 1.5 pounds of sodium carbonate would have to be added to each 1,000 gallons of water. Taking the cost of this at \$27.75 per ton, the cost of the soda would be 2.8 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The cost of renewal of electrodes is so infinitesimal that it can be neglected, and it would seem that the electrolytic method of oil separation will completely remove all traces of oil from the feed water. With such figures it is a matter for wonder that so many engineers prefer to attempt to do the work with the imperfect means at their disposal and ignore the resources the chemist and the electrician have to offer them.



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A SPECIAL MEAT TRADE PAINT.

The Tropical Paint & Oil Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have introduced within the past few years several paint specialties, the foremost of which is their paint for markets, coolers, freezers, storage, etc. Forty-seven packers have adopted and indorsed it. This paint they claim will not crack, is unaffected by fluctuating temperatures, wears like leather and is washable with hot or cold water at any and all times. Aside from its wearing and sanitary properties it is said to be a great aid to insulation, hermetically sealing whatever walls it is applied to. The company will be pleased to submit samples and full particulars upon application.

### NEW SAUSAGE MIXER AND CUTTER.

At the recent packers' convention at Chicago there was on exhibition a new sausage mixer and silent cutter. These new style machines caused a great deal of interest, as they had many new features. Armour & Company of Chicago were especially interested, and immediately placed an order with The Brecht Company of St. Louis, Mo., for a machine of each style, which are now in operation in their Chicago plant, where they are doing perfect work and are greatly admired by all who have had an opportunity of seeing them in operation. For beauty, strength, perfect work, together with many new sanitary features, they are claimed by experts to be in a class by themselves.

### HYDRAULIC PRESS WILL EXHIBIT.

Arrangements are now completed for an elaborate display of the hydraulic machinery products manufactured by The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mount Gilead, Ohio, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal. The exhibit is being installed in block 11 in the Palace of Machinery. The space to be occupied is 27 feet wide and 67 feet long.

The exhibit will be in charge of the company's Pacific Coast representatives, the Berger & Carter Co., San Francisco, Cal. A practical hydraulic expert will be in attendance at all times to operate the machinery and ex-

plain the various features which characterize the hydraulic equipment manufactured by this company.

The following machinery will be exhibited and operated: 500-ton 30" x 40" hydraulic curb scrap press; 150-ton hydraulic cider, grape juice, wine or tankage press; hydraulic steam pump for high-pressure purposes; pressure and speed regulator for hydraulic steam pump; hydraulic triplex pump, motor-driven, for high-pressure purposes; hydraulic valves for high-pressure purposes; 550-ton hydraulic olive oil press; 150-ton hydraulic wheel press; 75-ton hydraulic bar straightening press; 30-ton hydraulic pipe bender; 15-ton hydraulic broaching press; hydraulic cider, wine or grape juice press, 80 to 100 bbls. capacity; hydraulic cider, wine or grape juice press, 30 to 40 bbls. capacity; hydraulic Talbert cider mill; Crawford filter, 3½ feet in diameter.

Special foundations are being built in the space mentioned to support the heaviest of the hydraulic machinery which is to be exhibited. Complete hydraulic installations will be the feature of this exhibit.

### TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE SALES.

Recent sales of Triumph refrigerating machinery are reported by the Triumph Ice Machine Company of Cincinnati, O., as follows: Chas. H. Burns, Palmer, Mass., 3½-ton refrigerating plant.

Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company, Inc., Pocahontas, Va., 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Cincinnati Tuberculosis Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, 15-ton refrigerating plant.

Maysville Ice Company, Maysville, Ky., 2 12-ton Triumph Dog House steam condensers.

Rauh Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2-ton refrigerating plant for cooling drinking water.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Anyox, B. C., Canada, 8-ton refrigerating plant with 5-ton submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio, complete 15-ton refrigerating plant.

Angehrn & Piel, Pretoria, South Africa, complete 15-ton ice-making plant, with 15-ton submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Hennessey & Legge, Benoni, South Africa.

complete 6-ton ice-making plant with 6-ton submerged shell-type cooler freezing system.

Pennsylvania Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 2-ton refrigerating machine.

Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., 2 10-foot steel brine tanks and 1,000 lineal feet of direct expansion piping.

Baldwin Bros., Paris, Ky., 4-ton refrigerating plant, complete.

Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio, 5-ton ice-making plant with 5-ton Triumph shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

A. J. Welty, Dayton, Ohio, complete 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Arctic Ice Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., 12-ton ice-making plant with 12-ton submerged type brine cooler freezing tank.

Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., 4-ton refrigerating plant, complete.

Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill., 3½-ton refrigerating machine.

Swift & Company, Utica, New York, 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Louis Kaesemeyer Dairy, Norwood, Ohio, 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Eagleview Sanitarium, Eagleview, Pa., 3½-ton refrigerating plant.

Samuel Wilburn and M. H. Hillman, St. Paul, Va., complete 5-ton ice-making plant with 5-ton submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Athens State Hospital, Athens, Ohio, complete 5-ton submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Pennsylvania Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 8-ton refrigerating machine.

William Gerst Brewing Company, Nashville, Tenn., 3 17-ton Triumph Dog House steam condensers.

James Dunsmuir, Hatley Park, B. C., Canada, has purchased a complete 5-ton refrigerating plant for his residence.

W. J. DeBaum, Perryville, Ky., 10-ton ice-making plant.

H. F. Lyon Company, San Francisco, Cal., 3½-ton refrigerating plant.

Flemingsburg Light, Ice & Power Company, Flemingsburg, Ky., complete 12-ton ice-making plant with 12-ton submerged type brine cooler freezing system.

Danville Ice & Coal Company, Danville, Ky., 5 kilowatt, D. C., Triumph generator.

William F. Leppley, Middletown, Ohio, complete 4-ton refrigerating plant for butcher shop.

Georgia Packing Company, Atlanta, Ga., complete 10½-ton refrigerating plant.

Chris Rice, Covington, Ky., complete 25-ton refrigerating plant for new abattoir, with 12-ton submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

(Continued on page 41.)

# VAN CREVELD & FABRE

## Sausage Casing Cleaners and Dealers

## ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

## are regular buyers for Beef Casings

## Chicago Section

The coming mayoralty fight savors of a miniature holy war. The primary battle is on the fire.

To escape all other questions all our politicians are dodging into the subway—that is to be sometime, perhaps.

Speculation in wheat is all right if you get on the right side and keep on it—which is quite a chore, if anyone should ask!

Unlike Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," presumably good, a whole lot of ginks are eternally waiting for some dire disaster.

Swift & Company sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 9, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.69 cents per pound.

They were all forced (?) into war. Sure Mike! Self defence all around. Totally unprepared; wasn't even looking for anything of the kind. Same old story.

The boss of Great Britain's killing and cutting gang, Lord Kitchener, is reported as saying "I have no idea when the war will end, but it BEGINS May First!"

Wool going up—in smoke. Armour's wool house plastered up a \$100,000 fire against the company last week. Such things will happen in the best regulated famblys.

Swift & Company handled a business of \$425,000,000 in 1914, paid seven per cent. to the shareholders, and put away in the stocking for a rainy day two dollars and something!

Murder and suicide business rather slow. Burglary and stick-up trade fairly active. Pickpockets, unattached, having a bad time. Crime generally flourishing. And the sufferin-yets still suffer—204 to 174 agin 'em!

There are people on the Board of Trade who think Patrick Cudahy, the Milwaukee packer, is some jokist in his way. But then again, we are all entitled to a private opinion, and also a public opinion, the latter for general use.

What is the government going to do about the farmers' corner in wheat? The gentleman in this agreement is too dinged numerous, and Si Billhook looks to him for his job as legislator, by gosh, which ceounts some, by hen!

Patrick Cudahy, the Milwaukee packer, is reported as saying that "Hog products will go lower and hogs much lower in March, and to six cents or below in June," and adds that Southern trade in hog products is not 30 per cent. of normal.

That's right, tip 'em off! Next time—A woman who was held up and relieved of her purse and 10 cents by a couple of thieves reported the matter to the police and added, "Lucky the rest of my money, some forty dollars, was in my stocking!"

The \$65,000,000 Union deepo will be started inside a month—perhaps. Let's hope so; it will give employment to perhaps 20,000 men, which will help some. The country is safe and sane, generally speaking; there are a few hysterical ducks at large, however, but it is just as well to pay no attention to them.

A submarine that won't "sub," but insists upon going to the bottom and staying there, is a delusion and a snare. Most of our U. S. submarines are inclined that way, and they cost usually three times those of any

other nation. So much for royalties, so much to naval account, so much to omnibus account!

The Stock Yards may again be put under quarantine unless some speedy and effective remedy for present conditions is devised. It is very evident that foot-and-mouth disease needs drastic measures, and that no leniency whatever can safely be indulged in. Several Illinois counties making the strongest protest against the slaughter of affected animals have been put under strict quarantine, notably Kane, Carroll and Whiteside counties.

"While it is true that present liberal supplies of hogs and large accumulations of meats at the various market centers make the immediate conditions in hog products look bearish," say W. G. Press & Company, "on the other hand well posted people claim that these big receipts of late will result in a lighter volume to come to market later on and arguing from this basis, they contend that the future of values of hog products later on is bullish. We still hold to the idea that the good quality of the hogs and the heavy weights of same indicate that hogs are being shipped only as fast as they are fit for market, and that the liberal supply is to continue. Nevertheless we are not losing sight of the fact that the United States will be called upon later to supply the wants of Europeans who are daily running short in their supplies of all kinds of hog meats, owing to conditions incident to the war. Of course, from time to time with heavy hog receipts and the big accumulations of hog product, provision futures may be depressed, but we think there is a time coming when hog products will sell very high and we are inclined to the bull side on all good depressions. Lard should develop more strength than meats, owing to the slaughtering of so many dairy cows. This will keep butter high and should work to the advantage of lard."

**J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.**  
MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,  
FUTURES  
GREASES, TALLOWES,  
ETC.  
Write for our MARKET LETTER  
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

**CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
Expert Assistance.  
CHEMISTS. BACTERIOLOGISTS.  
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly  
contracts solicited.  
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**H. G. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.**  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
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Established 1905  
**DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.**  
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS  
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.  
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL  
PACKING PLANTS.  
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.  
ICE FACTORIES.  
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.  
WRITE US.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Kachins, Associate Engr.  
**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
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**The Davidson  
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Co.**

**KEEP IN TOUCH WITH US!**  
We are putting the Prod in Products.  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTON SEED PRODUCTS  
519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.



# "EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense  
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

## MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

**M. K. PARKER & CO.**  
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

**TALLOW, GREASES,  
HORNS, HOOFS,  
BONES, FERTILIZER,  
GLUE STOCK**

**OLDEST IN THE GAME  
GET ACQUAINTED!**

T. A. Boyer, Pres. G. Summer, Secy. & Treas.  
S. R. Tomkins, V. P.

**TOMKINS-SUMMER CO.**

BUY AND SELL

**HORNS, HOOFS, BONES,  
GREASE, TALLOW, TANKAGE,  
FERTILIZER MATERIAL,  
GLUE STOCK, ETC.**

**POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING  
CHICAGO.**

**47** of the largest  
**PACKING COMPANIES**  
are now using

**BREWERS & PACKERS  
SPECIAL ENAMEL**

**Hard and Smooth as Tile  
and just as Washable**

Prices Right. Ask us

**THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.  
CLEVELAND, O.**

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

compared with the handyweight and yearling grades, especially unless they were choice and well fattened. The bull market also shows 10@15c. decline and an unsatisfactory feature of the trade at the present time is the fact that heavyweight bulls are selling comparatively low and are very hard to move, and only bringing 25@50c. more than good bolognas. The calf trade ruled strong and active, with choice vealers selling as high as \$10.50 cwt.

Ten days ago everybody marveled at the broad and insistent demand for hogs. Today they are referring to the heavy stock of provisions and point to last week's run of 278,000 hogs in Chicago as prima facie evidence that the January supply is likely to prove a record breaker. Pork packing at prevailing prices will prove unprofitable, and the "bearish" argument of heavy stocks at present will, in our opinion, prove a stimulus to higher prices later on, but for the time being the market will do well to hold its own, although serious declines will probably be followed by curtailed receipts and a consequent reaction. For instance, the supply has tapered off the past few days, a slight strengthening in values has taken place since the first of the week, and with a run of 38,000 on Wednesday the

trade ruled strong to a shade higher, with the bulk of the hogs selling in the open area of the yards from \$6.75@6.90, top 7c., and in the quarantine division the bulk sold from \$6.70@6.85, with the top \$6.90; good mixed grades largely from \$6.65@6.80, with pigs \$5.75@6.25. Prospects indicate fairly moderate receipts and an active trade.

Somewhat contrary to expectations, the sheep and lamb trade has been rather over-supplied since the opening of the week and appearance indicates that Wednesday's average sales will range fully 25c. per cwt. below the range of last week's close. The unsettled condition throughout the country owing to quarantine restrictions are still disarranging affairs and, although these temporarily glutted markets will occasionally occur, in a general way a high average range should prevail from now on as supplies on feed are certainly much below any recent year at this time. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$8.60@8.75; poor to medium, \$8@8.50; culls, \$6.50@7.25; choice, light yearlings, \$7.75@7.90; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7@7.50; fat wethers, \$6.60@6.80; poor to medium, \$6@6.35; fat fed. Western ewes, \$6@6.20; good to choice native ewes, \$5.50@5.75; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$4@4.50.

### OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

unusually good in point of quality. Demand for shipping account, however, is still restricted and local packers are bearish, although it is very evident that they are anxious for the hogs around the present levels. Range of prices is unusually narrow and all the Western markets are closer together in the matter of prices than they have been for years. Butcher weights are still the favorites and buyers are discriminating against under as well as over weight stuff. With about 11,000 hogs here today prices ruled a shade lower. Tops brought \$6.80 as against \$7.10 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.65@6.75 as against \$7@7.05 one week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has developed considerable strength of late, and with demand holding up well and receipts rather short of expectations the undertone to the market is rather strong than otherwise. The feature of the trade is the keen competition from the feeder buyers at this time and a good share of the half fat stock is going back to the country to be finished. Fat lambs are selling at \$8.15@8.60; yearlings, \$6.50@7.50; wethers, \$5.90@6.50, and ewes, \$5.25@5.90.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 4	22,466	1,549	59,752	86,749
Tuesday, Jan. 5	5,535	1,798	46,258	16,588
Wednesday, Jan. 6	14,230	1,818	49,900	26,906
Thursday, Jan. 7	6,748	1,383	51,726	19,558
Friday, Jan. 8	2,518	342	48,972	15,595
Saturday, Jan. 9	300	100	22,000	2,000

Total this week	51,853	5,990	277,944	116,396
Previous week	47,621	5,125	199,841	79,177
Cor. time, 1914	51,712	6,497	190,243	124,740
Cor. time, 1913	58,367	6,602	188,552	125,138

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 4	4,771	230	4,384	4,170
Tuesday, Jan. 5	1,577	158	7,976	3,148
Wednesday, Jan. 6	3,905	152	6,390	2,115
Thursday, Jan. 7	3,286	231	6,014	8,742
Friday, Jan. 8	933	4	6,198	1,164
Saturday, Jan. 9	200	23	4,000	500

Total this week	14,372	800	34,962	15,830
Previous week	13,555	367	26,491	9,790
Cor. time, 1914	20,717	570	46,677	23,253
Cor. time, 1913	19,317	856	36,494	20,228

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Jan. 9, 1915	868,000
Previous week	899,000
Cor. week, 1914	834,000
Cor. week, 1913	887,000
Total year to date	994,000
Same period, 1914	804,000
Same period, 1913	781,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 9, 1915	151,400	585,700	256,900
Week ago	123,600	403,100	173,300
Year ago	135,200	452,600	278,200
Two years ago	150,000	433,000	242,900

## Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Jan. 9 and same period a year ago:

	This w.k.	Prev. w.k.
Cattle	158,000	157,000
Hogs	656,000	526,000
Sheep	268,000	315,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending January 9, 1915:
Armour & Co.	32,200
Swift & Co.	32,500
S. & S. Co.	29,400
Morris & Co.	18,100
Hammond Co.	17,900
Western P. Co.	15,000
Anglo-American	35,500
Independent P. Co.	12,800
Boyd, Latham & Co.	13,200
Roberts & Oake	7,500
Brennan P. Co.	5,800
Miller & Hart	4,500
Others	27,700
Totals	252,400
Previous week	186,400
Same week, 1914	149,900
Same week, 1913	132,658

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$8.35	\$7.15	\$5.85	\$8.60
Previous week	8.50	7.20	5.75	8.55
Cor. week, 1914	8.45	8.20	5.50	8.15
Cor. week, 1913	8.00	7.43	5.25	8.70
Cor. week, 1912	7.00	6.33	4.55	6.80
Cor. week, 1911	6.20	7.03	4.10	6.25

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to prime	\$8.00@ 9.75
Steers, fair to good	7.00@ 8.75
Yearlings, good to choice	8.00@ 9.40
Inferior steers	7.25@ 7.90
Stockers	5.00@ 7.25
Medium to good beef cows	5.00@ 5.75
Stock cows	4.50@ 5.25
Fair to choice heifers	4.50@ 5.50
Stock heifers	4.50@ 5.35
Good to choice cows	5.00@ 6.50
Common to good cutters	4.00@ 4.90
Fair to good canners	3.00@ 4.25
Butcher bulls	6.00@ 6.85
Bologna	5.60@ 6.35
Good to choice calves	9.00@ 10.00
Heavy calves	6.00@ 8.50

## HOGS.

Fair to fancy light	\$6.70@ 6.85
Prime light butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.	6.75@ 6.95

Prime med. weight butchers, 250@270 lbs.	6.75@ 6.90
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 280 lbs.	6.70@ 6.90
Heavy mixed and packing	6.65@ 6.85
Heavy packing	6.60@ 6.75
Pigs, fair to good	5.50@ 6.75
Boars	3.90@ 4.00
*Stags	6.55@ 7.00

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native ewes	\$4.80@ 6.00
Native wethers	5.00@ 6.40
Western ewes	4.75@ 6.20
Western wethers	5.50@ 6.75
Western yearlings	6.25@ 7.85
Native yearlings	6.00@ 7.40
Native lambs	7.50@ 8.65
Fed western lambs	7.50@ 8.75
Bucks	3.00@ 4.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$19.30	\$19.35	\$19.25	\$19.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.62½			
May	10.95	10.97½	10.90	10.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	9.77½			
May	10.37½	10.37½	10.35	10.35

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	18.65	18.67½	18.37½	18.37½
May	19.02½	19.20	18.80	18.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.50
May	10.75	10.85	10.70	10.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.75
May	10.20	10.25	10.15	10.12½

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	18.30	18.32½	18.15	18.20
May	18.95	19.00	18.75	18.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.60	10.65	10.60	10.65
May	10.80	10.95	10.80	10.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	9.82½	9.82½	9.82½	9.82½
May	10.22½	10.25	10.10	10.15

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	18.30	18.32½	18.15	18.20
May	18.95	19.00	18.75	18.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.67½	10.67½	10.52½	10.52½
May	10.95	10.95	10.80	10.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	9.82½	9.82½	9.82½	9.82½
May	10.22½	10.25	10.10	10.15

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	18.00	18.10	17.95	18.10
May	18.75	18.80	18.50	18.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.72½	10.80	10.65	10.70
May	10.72½	10.75	10.62½	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	9.77½			
May	10.12½	10.15	10.00	10.10

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	18.20	18.35	18.15	18.35
May	18.75	18.97½	18.72½	18.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.42½	10.42½	10.40	10.42½
May	10.72½	10.75	10.62½	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	9.82½	9.82½	9.77½	9.80
May	10.15	10.25	10.12½	10.22½

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloln Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native	16	@16
Corned Ribs	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks	20	@25
Round Steaks	16	@18
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	18	@12½
Rollad Roast	18	@20

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy	14	@16
Legs, fancy	22	@24
Stew	18½	@19½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	18	@18
Chops, French, each	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs	14	@16
Stew	8	@10
Shoulders	14	@16
Hind Quarters	14	@16
Fore Quarters	10	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops	18	@20
Shoulder Chops	12½	@15

## Pork.

Pork Loin	12½	@15
Pork Chops	15	@16
Pork Shoulders	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins	35	@35
Pork Butts	14	@14
Spare Ribs	11	@11
Hocks	11	@11
Pigs' Heads	8	@8
Leaf Lard	14	@14

## Veal.

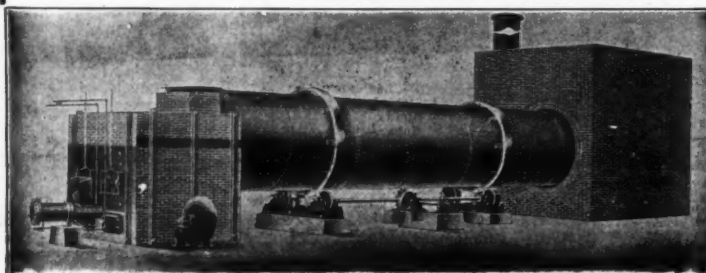
Hind Quarters	18	@22
Fore Quarters	12½	@14
Legs	18	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@18
Cutlets	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops	18	@20

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet	7	@7
Tallow	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	20	@20
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons)	65	@65
Kips	16	@16

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for  
Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Good native steers	13 @ 14
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Helpers, good	11 @ 12
Cows	10 @ 11
Hind Quarters, choice	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	12 @ 13

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Chunks	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chunks	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Steer Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	9 @ 10
Steer Rounds	10 @ 11
Cow Loins	10 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy	10 @ 11
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	21 @ 22
Strip Loins	12 @ 13
Sirloin Butts	15 @ 16
Shoulder Clods	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rolls	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rump Butts	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Trimnings	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shank	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	13 @ 14
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Light	15 @ 16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16 @ 17
Loins Ends, steer, native	17 @ 18
Loins Ends, cow	17 @ 18
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hind Shanks	7 @ 8

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	9 @ 10
Hearts	8 @ 9
Tongues	17 @ 18
Sweetbreads	25 @ 26
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	9 @ 10
Brains	8 @ 9
Kidneys, each	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Light Carcass	14 @ 15
Good Carcass	15 @ 16
Good Saddles	17 @ 18
Medium Racks	13 @ 14
Good Racks	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 @ 8
Sweetbreads	60 @ 65
Calf Livers	26 @ 28
Heads, each	25 @ 26

## Lamb.

Good Caul	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	14 @ 15
Saddles, Caul	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	13 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Racks	10 @ 11
Medium Racks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Legs	13 @ 14
Mutton Loins	9 @ 10
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Loins	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	23 @ 24
Spare Ribs	8 @ 9
Butts	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hocks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tails	9 @ 10
Snouts	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 7
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	9 @ 10
Cheek Meat	9 @ 10
Hog livers, per lb.	5 @ 6
Neck Bones	3 @ 4
Skinned Shoulders	10 @ 11
Pork Hearts	8 @ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Tongues	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Slip Bones	6 @ 7
Tail Bones	6 @ 7
Brains	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Backfat	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hams	14 @ 15
Calas	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Bellies	16 @ 17
Shoulders	10 @ 11

## SAUSAGE

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 @ 12
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 @ 12

Choice Bologna	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Frankfurters	10 @ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	10 @ 11
Tongue	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Minced Sausage	13 @ 14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
New England Sausage	16 @ 17
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	16 @ 17
Special Compressed Ham	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Berliner Sausage	14 @ 15
Oxford Butts in casings	18 @ 19
Polish Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14 @ 15
Farm Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	9 @ 10
Luncheon Roll	13 @ 14
Delicatessen Loaf	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Jellied Roll	19 @ 20

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	26 1/2 @ 27 1/2
German Salami (new)	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Italian Salami (old goods)	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Holsteiner	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer	21 @ 22

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50	5.00
Smoked, small cans, 20	5.50
Bologna, large cans, 50	5.50
Bologna, small cans, 20	5.00
Frankfort, large cans, 50	6.00
Frankfort, small cans, 20	5.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	24.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	41.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.75
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	18.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.15
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	13.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	25.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Plate Beef	20.00
Prime Mess Beef	21.00
Mess Beef	20.00
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	21.00
Mess Pork, old	17.75
Clear Fat Backs	22.00
Family Back Pork	22.50
Bean Pork	17.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	51 @ 52
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 3 lbs.	16 @ 17
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 @ 14
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Plates	9 @ 10
Butts	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	16 @ 17
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 @ 13
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	17 @ 18
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	27 @ 28
Dried Beef Knuckles	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	21 @ 22
Smoked Boiled Hams	22 @ 23
Boiled Calas	21 @ 22
Cooked Loaf Rolls	25 @ 26
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	17 @ 18

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	20 @ 21
Export Rounds	30 @ 31
Middles, per set	70 @ 71
Beef bungs, per piece	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Beef casings, medium	7 @ 8
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	55 @ 56
Beef bladders, large, per doz.	75 @ 76
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 71
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 20
Hog bungs, large, mediums	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 91
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 81
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 61
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	2.20 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage	1.80 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 12%	2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.40 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.50 @ 19.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 21.25
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	80c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 95 @ 70 lbs., aver.	225.00 @ 250.00
Horns, black, per ton	23.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	40.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	55.00 @ 60.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 10.52 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 10.10
Leaf	@ 10 1/2
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2 @ 12

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tallow	nom @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 14
Oleo oil, No. 2	13 @ 13 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2 @ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 66
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.05
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 7
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 5

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	9 @ 9 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Horse	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	5 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	23 @ 23 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, candle	15 @ 15 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	45 @ 46
P. S. Y., soap grade	43 @ 44
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.05 @ 1.10

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	87 1/2 @ 90
Oak pork barrels	87 1/2 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	7 @ 8
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 8
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Curing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 8x	1.40

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Efficiency in the Management of a Retail Market

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

(Continued from last week.)

#### The Matter of Wages.

Retailers generally complain that the question of help is one of the most difficult problems to solve, and they generally ask, "Where can you get help to work for your interest?"

To some extent this argument can be taken as true, but not as a serious objection, because if your help is not competent you, as their master, must train them to be competent. Unfortunately most employers look upon the employees as automats, as machines, coming to work at 7 and quitting at 7, which is absolutely the wrong way to treat employees.

There are many good clerks who do their work faithfully for their bosses, men who are honest, and work to the best of their ability. But, assuming that there are two clerks receiving the same wages, will one clerk exert himself and do more than the other? Why should he? If he knows that the limit of the wages is reached, he will very seldom exert himself, except in some cases where men are very ambitious.

Such men, however, are rare, and the only way of making employees work to the full interest of their employers, and exert themselves, is by giving them a selfish interest in the business. This does not mean to say that they should become partners, but the large department stores of this country, and some of the corporations operating chain markets and stores, have found this system to be of great advantage to them, not only by insuring them capable help, but in increasing business.

To some of the small retailers such suggestions may sound super-modern, but a trial of this method is worth while. Let us assume that there is a market doing a business of \$1,000 per week, which, if the market is conducted on a good business policy, should leave a profit of approximately 10 to 15 per cent., or, let us say, \$125 per week, or \$500 per month.

The employees are given to understand that they will receive a certain percentage of the profits each month. Let us assume 5 per cent. of the net profits, which in this case would mean a distribution of \$25, and if there are two clerks and a boy working, this would give the two clerks \$10 each and the boy \$5.

This system is known as the bonus system, and cannot fail to appeal to the average clerk, for he realizes that everything that he saves, whether it be time, material or waste, will be for his own interest. Such a system inspires a man to do more than he is expected to do. He feels that he is not working for the boss, but that he is working with the boss.

Such a system has had wonderful results wherever it has been employed. It has made the clerks think of means as to how to in-

crease business. They have offered suggestions and methods which saved money and increased profits, for it cannot fail to do this, as they always realize that the larger the business the larger their profits will be at the end of the month.

Another system of similar character is the following: Assuming that a clerk receives \$16 per week, he is informed of this new system and told that he will receive \$14 a week, and a bonus at the end of each month, according to the profits. This is especially advisable in stores that have different departments, and it enables the employers to pay their men according to their efficiency.

The writer, for instance, knows of a market which has two clerks who attend to the taking of orders. Each one had a good route and a number of customers. When this new wage system was introduced they were informed that they would be judged according to their profits and sales at the end of each month, and that a certain bonus would be given to them.

This naturally had a tendency to make the men work to their fullest extent, and they solicited by their own initiative new trade, and the increase in sales astonished the proprietor. His profits were increased, and the clerks were making very good money.

At this point the writer wishes to state that many employers have made the serious mistake of cutting down the percentage scale for distribution when the men received large bonuses. This should be avoided, as the men will be dissatisfied. And it should always be remembered that under this system the more money the clerk receives from his bonuses the larger will be the profits of the proprietor.

#### Know What Business You Are Doing.

In order to introduce efficiency in a meat market the owner should know exactly what business he is doing. The writer has often been astonished, in asking the owner of a market as to his overhead expenses, profits, etc., to find that he did not keep any record. In fact, there are many butchers who simply look at the bank balance at the end of the week, and whatever the surplus they have over the last week is considered profit. "Know thyself" can be well applied in business, whether large or small.

At this time the writer believes that it is well to mention something about the different time-saving and money-saving devices now employed in markets, which also add a great deal to the efficiency of a market and assist in eliminating waste.

The computing scale has been for a long time on the market, but there are still some butchers who object to them. Men who can figure as quickly and correctly as a computing scale must be marvels of arithmetic, and we never find them in the meat business.

There is no denying the fact that a computing scale is a great time-saver. It has another great advantage in giving the customer and the butcher what is coming to them, whereas on a regular scale, when there is a fraction of an ounce to be figured, either the customer or the butcher gets the benefit of the doubt, which is not fair to either one of them.

The same may be true of the cash register, which keeps record of each sale and money transaction. Still, in the country towns you will find some markets employing several clerks which have no register, but keep their money in the cash drawer. But the writer believes that most retailers are aware of the many advantages of such a register.

The bill files as made by some companies are also of great advantage to the market which does a credit business. Under the old system of bookkeeping a sale or transaction was very often lost, mistakes occurred and often caused considerable inconvenience to both the buyer and the retailer. This is entirely eliminated with the new style bill file, and they are also great labor-savers, as no more bookkeeping is to be done, and the total of each customer's bill is on top of each sale slip, of which the buyer receives a duplicate with each order or sale.

#### Value of a Refrigerating Plant.

The small refrigerating plant is also considered by the market man as an absolute necessity to a well-conducted market. It not only insures the right temperatures at all times, but the cost of operating such a plant is generally from 50 to 75 per cent. less than ice, depending, of course, upon the rate of power available in respective towns.

In connection with the refrigerating plant, the refrigerator display counter is one of the biggest business getters for the market man. In late years the open type counter, with glass protection in front, and coils in the rear, has come much in the foreground. It has the great advantage that meats can be placed to the best advantage under glass, in a temperature approximately 20 degrees lower than outside temperature. The meats are within easy reach of the clerk, but cannot be handled by the purchaser.

These counters add a great deal to the efficiency of a market, due to the fact that meats can be cut in advance and displayed on the platters, thereby keeping the clerks busy at times when there is nothing else to do, and thus eliminating waste of time.

#### The Waste of Space.

Waste of space is also a matter which should be considered in every up-to-date market. The show window, for instance, is the part of the store for which the largest amount of rent is paid. Are you getting the full return from it? A show window should at all times have a window display, and it should be kept scrupulously clean.

There is also generally a lot of space wasted in markets, such as side walls, etc., which could be used to greater advantage. Display rails could be placed there, perhaps



shelves, etc., depending upon the requirements of the market.

Efficiency can be applied to great advantage in the retail market business. The best way to start is to begin with the elimination of all waste, which naturally will result in greater profits.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The St. Louis Master Butchers' Association re-elected all the old officers to serve for the year 1915: President, James Gallagher; first vice-president, William Deichmann; second vice-president, C. B. Robinson; third vice-president, George Hermann; fourth vice-president, Aug. Mayer; recording secretary, Jesse D. Lukenbill; financial secretary, Joseph Pfleger; treasurer, M. Kelly, Jr.; sergeant-at-arms, H. C. Vandeloecht; inside guard, George Seper; and for the trustees, William Barth, Gus. Klein and A. J. Dunn.

Fire, which was caused by rats gnawing matches, damaged the meat and grocery market of Edward J. Ruth, 65 Emslin street, Buffalo, N. Y., to the extent of \$2,000.

A. J. Wittick's meat market at Waterloo, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market will be opened by Garber & Weigold in Phoenix, Ariz.

G. S. Stafford has opened a new meat market in the old postoffice building at Tampa, Fla.

Sheuer & Co., grocers, butchers and general provision merchants, will open a store shortly at 725 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the meat market of Liborkowski & Bodja, 704 Marshall street, N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles W. Albright, who has been connected with the W. O. Foley meat market at Parkersburg, W. Va., for a number of years, has purchased the Houser meat store on Seventh street.

F. C. Seaman will install a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Monroeville, Ohio.

Smith Bros. have closed their meat market at Walnut beach, Conn., for the remainder of the winter. They are now doing business in the new building they have erected in Devon.

Carter & Davis will open a meat market in Marengo, Ia.

Mr. C. Bailey has purchased the Pease Meat Market on the Square, Greenville, Ohio.

A meat market will be opened in the Lawrence Block, Palmer, Mass., by E. H. Truesdell, who has conducted the Palmer Market in the old Commercial Block since 1889.

J. J. Bailey and W. B. Carthen, conducting a meat business on East California street, Gainesville, Tex., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Carthen has retired and the business will be continued by Mr. Bailey.

The New Haven Pure Food Market has opened a store at 171-173 George street, New Haven, Conn.

William Sinard will open a meat market on North Main street, Xenia, Ohio.

Henry R. Martin is now the owner of the Cross & McCammon Meat Market at Hagerstown. Mr. Martin will operate this store in connection with his Summit avenue market.

The new officers of the Galveston Master Butchers' Association, Galveston, Tex., are as follows: Austin Reading, president; W. H. Schirmer, vice-president; L. C. Jones, secretary; L. A. Clark, corresponding secretary; Frank Molhouse, treasurer; John Hableut-

zel, sergeant-at-arms, and A. Kirsten, recorder.

A meat and grocery market has been opened on Main street, Thomaston, Conn., by Thomas Muir and Thomas McIntyre.

Jerome Mutchler has sold half his interest in the general store and cold storage on Pine street, Burlington, Wis., to Albert Spieglehoff, the firm to be known as Mutchler & Spieglehoff.

A. B. Withers, who purchased the Star Meat Market at Green Ridge, Mo., from F. B. Reed, is installing a new lighting plant.

Over half of \$10,000 capital to establish a municipal meat market for Virginia, Minn., has been subscribed, and it is planned to open up business early in February.

Mr. Fields has purchased the grocery and butcher business of Field & Mulinex at Lisbon, N. D.

Mr. Allen has sold his meat market at Mill Shoals, Ill., to Charles Blair.

The White Meat Market at Manchester, Iowa, has been sold by S. S. Davis to Sam Luense.

William and Anton Schneider have purchased G. A. Bosna's meat market on the west side, McHenry, Ill.

Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union No. 1, Syracuse, N. Y., elected the following officers at their annual meeting: President, William J. Dwyer; vice-president, George Williams; financial secretary, Peter Gabel; recording and corresponding secretary, Frank B. Parker; treasurer, Edward Hixson.

Gust Berg has resumed the meat business in Whitehall, Mich. For the past year he has leased his market to Jacob Jager.

Bert Hoozeboom has resumed the meat business at 1024 West Leonard street, Grand Rapids, Mich., having bought out Zylstra & Tunis.

E. M. Walters has purchased a half interest in the meat and grocery business of A. W. Shamel at Exeter, Cal.

The City Meat Market at Ashby, Minn., is reported about to close out.

Muralt & Co. have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of the Lisbon Mercantile Company at Lisbon, N. D.

C. J. Grunke & Son have engaged in the meat business at Elgin, Neb.

Charles Melander has purchased a half interest in the meat business of I. E. Freese in Elgin, Neb.

G. H. Robert, of Sedan, has engaged in the meat business at Severy, Kan.

L. O. Moulton has purchased the meat business of U. Bosley at Aberdeen, S. D.

Edds & Son have engaged in the meat business at Mulberry, Kan.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Stewart & Troglin have purchased the butcher shop of Hawthorne & Son at 803 Union avenue.

#### TRIUMPH REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

(Concluded from page 35.)

Grey Nuns' Convent, Boston, Mass., complete 5-ton refrigerating plant.

F. & R. Lazarus Company, Columbus, Ohio, complete 8-ton refrigerating plant for new department store.

Western Ice Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 17-ton Triumph Dog House steam condenser.

Arctic Ice Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., 12-ton steel brine tank.

Fitzgerald Ice Company, Fitzgerald, Ga., complete 45-ton Triumph submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Brentwood Bay Hotel Co., Ltd., Brentwood, B. C., Canada, complete 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Mr. James Dunsmuir, Hatley Park, B. C., Canada, in addition to equipping his residence with a 5-ton refrigerating plant, has also installed upon his private yacht a complete 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Hotel Ostend, Atlantic City, N. J., complete 3½-ton refrigerating plant.

Washington Ice Company, New Orleans, La., have made extensive additions to their ice-making plant, all material required for same being purchased from the Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Compania Electricidad Y Traccion, Ciego De Avila, Cuba, Special 27-foot Triumph crane, with back-gear hoist.

Citizens' Ice & Storage Company, St. Petersburg, Fla., 2 30-ton Triumph Dog House steam condensers.

Tampa Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Tampa, Fla., complete 2-ton refrigerating plant.

H. F. Lyon Company, San Francisco, Cal., complete 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Cincinnati Ice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 sections Triumph atmospheric ammonia condenser, 5 pipes high by 20 feet long.

E. Kahn & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, complete 42-ton refrigerating plant with 20-ton submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Waterproof Paper & Board Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, complete 12½-ton refrigerating plant.

Lyndonville Creamery Company, East Watertown, Mass., complete 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Berkshire Hotel, Reading, Pa., complete 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Stuart Ice Company, Stuart, Fla., 7½-ton submerged shell-type brine cooling freezing system.

G. B. Knapp, Springdale, Conn., 5-ton ice-making plant.

Steed-Thompson Engineering Company, Atlanta, Ga., 2 h. p. Triumph electric motor.

Frankford District High School, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., complete 8-ton refrigerating plant.

San Joaquin Valley Counties Association, San Joaquin, Cal., 2 complete 2-ton refrigerating plants. One for their exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and one for the Santiago Fair.

Danville Ice & Coal Company, Danville, Ky., 25-ton Triumph double-pipe brine cooler.

Edward Butler and A. P. Butler, Bellevue, Ia., complete 5-ton ice-making plant with 5-ton submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Sandwich & Company, Montgomery, Ala., 12-ton Triumph double-pipe brine cooler and supplies.

Richard Wildridge & Co., Sydney, Australia, 100 Triumph ammonia cylinders, complete.

William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., complete 42-ton combination refrigerating and ice-making plant.

Ft. Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, Pa., complete 15-ton combined refrigerating and ice-making plant.

W. T. Busser, Piqua, Ohio, complete 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Jersey Milk, Cream & Butter Company, Oakland, Cal., complete 12-ton refrigerating plant.

Polar Ice & Fuel Company, Indianapolis, Ind., complete 40-ton Triumph submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system and supplies.

John Kilburger, Lancaster, Ohio, complete 30-ton ice-making plant.

Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, are building an annex to their present institution, and the refrigerator boxes in the annex are all being equipped with brine piping supplied by the Triumph Ice Machine Company.

Fisher & Fruth, Charleston, W. Va., 20-ton combined ice-making and refrigerating plant, with complete duplicate boiler equipment, and submerged shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind., 100-ton refrigerating plant.

# New York Section

T. E. Ray, of Swift & Company's beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

J. I. Russell, general branch house manager for the S. & S. Company, was in New York this week.

W. F. Colloday, manager of the beef department for the S. & S. Company, was in town this week.

W. T. Ashby, of the butterine department of the S. & S. Company, was in New York during the week.

Warshauer Provision Company, Inc., has been formed in New York City; capital \$3,000; Morris Ranofsky, Abraham Ranofsky and Sarah Tulcis are the incorporators.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 9, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.78 cents; imported beef, 10.51 cents per pound.

L. H. Heymann, vice-president of Morris & Company, was in New York this week, accompanied by Nelson Morris, grandson of the founder of the firm. W. F. Price, of the Morris sales department at Chicago, was also in the city.

John M. Briggs, a Tarrytown butcher, who once wandered to Texas in a daze, lost his identity and traveled back to the Bronx in aphasia, has been pronounced legally dead by the Supreme Court. This time he has been missing eight years.

The Holcombe Provision Company, with principal offices at 74 North Canal street, Newark, was incorporated this week, the authorized stock being \$10,000, divided into 200 shares. The incorporators are Albert C. Holcombe, Asher Wilson and Victor B. Holcombe, all of Newark.

Ike Westerfield, of upper Eighth avenue, has been accused several times of being a twin brother of the famous General Joffre. His military bearing, white imperial and soldierly appearance make him a conspicuous figure in the neighborhood of his shop, where he has been located for over 20 years.

W. S. Pearick, in charge of the local produce department of Armour & Company, for a little more than a year past, resigned his position on Saturday last and made a connection with G. W. Martin & Bro. Mr. Yearick has been succeeded by J. W. Cook, who was in the Philadelphia office of Armour & Co.

Handlers of country-dressed meats are much perturbed these days over handling of their products under city regulations. They do not come under federal inspection, and want a basis of regulation which will give them some standing. They claim the city should put on a larger force of inspectors, so that they might have their products passed

on soon after receipt. The Health Department has suggested a central cooler where such products could be stored pending inspection.

Philip D. Armour, grandson of the founder of the firm, was married last Friday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, to Miss Gwendolin B. Condon, of New York City. After a reception at the home of the bride in East Seventy-sixth street, the couple started for California on a wedding trip.

The well-known manager of the I. Cahn Company, of Ninth avenue, has evidently much to interest him in Monticello, N. Y., as his weekly pilgrimages have recently become semi-weekly visits. It is not difficult to guess the rest, since genial Jim wears nothing but white silk ties, regardless of cold storage chickens.

Edward R. Carhart, former president and now treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, was elected vice-president of the Battery Park Bank this week. Mr. Carhart will take an active part in the management of the bank, although continuing in the export provision business as heretofore under the old firm name of E. H. Dougherty & Co.

The business of Hugo Nagel at No. 1014 First avenue, has grown so rapidly that he was compelled to find larger quarters at No. 344 East Forty-ninth street. The improved facilities have permitted Mr. Nagel to branch out a great deal. His business of supplying the trade with boiling hams, etc., keeps himself and a large force of men with several teams pretty busy these days.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, January 9, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,519 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,605 lbs.; total, 14,124 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 8,558 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 8,658 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 4,777 lbs.; Brooklyn, 145 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; Queens, 196 lbs.; Richmond, 90 lbs.; total, 5,308 lbs.

## BUTCHERS' FAT RENDERING CO.

The Retail Butchers' Fat Rendering Company, of New York City, held its annual stockholders meeting last Tuesday evening. In spite of the storm there was a good attendance. Addresses were made by President E. F. O'Neill, Secretary Young and the other officers, and the reports showed satisfactory condition of the company's affairs.

The following directors were re-elected for the ensuing year: Charles Krupp, George H. Shaffer, Jacob Bloch, Louis Goldschmidt, Christian Schuck, Charles Young, Frederick Wehnes, O. Edward Jahrsdoerfer, Henry Himstedt, E. F. O'Neill and Herman Kirschbaum. Officers for the coming year will be chosen at the next meeting of the directors.

## RETAILERS TO ORGANIZE.

A meeting was held last Monday afternoon to organize a Welfare Association of Retail Merchants. Louis S. Rappaport, secretary of the welfare committee, outlined a very complete plan of organization for this association, so that it will effectively represent and protect the interests of the retail food dealer in New York. Particular attention was paid to the public market question as affecting the retailer, and Mr. Rappaport assured the gentlemen present that it would be triumphantly taken care of by this new association.

After much deliberation over the plan a committee was appointed to organize the association, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at the Manhattan Hotel, Madison avenue and 42d street, on Wednesday evening, January 20. The following were appointed on the organization committee: William Webber, chairman; ex-Alderman Joseph Schloss, Henry Minners, Jacob Bloch, Geo. Pfahler, Jr., James A. Daney, Charles Thorpe, Louis S. Rappaport, secretary.

All retailers interested in co-operating with such an association are asked to communicate with any of the gentlemen named on the committee.

## NEW MOVE FOR FREE MARKETS.

Defeated in his plan to continue the free hucksters' market at the Fort Lee ferry site, President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan has formed a plan to establish such a market under the subway elevated structure on Broadway from Manhattan street to 133rd street. He also wants a similar market under the New York Central's Park avenue viaduct between 115th street and the Harlem river. Both these moves are opposed by merchants and business men generally, and the Harlem Board of Commerce held a meeting of protest on Thursday.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, explaining in a letter to Mrs. Frances McNeil Bacon, Jr., of the Women's Department, National Civic Federation, his objections to the establishment of a permanent market on the site of the present open market near the Fort Lee Ferry, said that such use of this property was against the law, which confined its use to the transportation and handling of freight. At the earnest request of Borough President Marks, Commissioner Smith asserted, he granted a permit to allow farmers' wagons to stand in this space.

"I directed his attention to my lack of power to grant him a permit for structures for the sale of provisions on any portion of the marginal street," said Commissioner Smith. "But upon the strength of this permit the Borough President's office permitted the construction of covered stalls, not only upon the space covered by the permit, but upon practically the entire marginal way between 129th and 133d streets.

"These structures were erected without consultation with this department, and absolutely without warrant of law. The result has been that instead of a wagon market



as proposed by the Borough President at the time the permit was issued, there seems to be what the secretary of the Borough of Manhattan has aptly called a 'Western Mining Town,' without any regard to the uses to which the marginal way has been devoted by law."

#### EAST SIDE BUTCHERS DANCE.

The twenty-first annual entertainment and ball of the East Side branch, United Master Butchers of America, at Palm Garden on Thursday evening, January 7, was one that will go rolling down the pages of history as a classic of its kind, and from which all important events will be hereafter dated. This association, which has just reached the voting age, has grown stronger year by year, until today it is doubtful if there is a stronger or better organization of its kind in this country.

This last affair was more in the nature of a huge family gathering, where everybody knew everybody else. The hall was handsomely decorated with thousands of feet of white and green silk, mingling with Old Glory bunting in streamers, terminating at ceiling and walls in canopies of American flags. The rows of boxes were a worthy rival of the famous diamond horseshoe of Metropolitan Opera House fame, and there the wives, mothers, sisters, sweethearts and guests of the association enjoyed the brilliant scene.

The most prominent meat men in the city and many from out of town were present, and were unanimous in voting it the finest affair of its kind they had ever attended, and many guests who had never attended a "butchers' ball" before were amazed at this high-class affair. To the various committees much credit is due. The Entertainment Committee succeeded in getting together a line of artists second to none, and when the floor was cleared for dancing everybody and his wife enjoyed themselves. It was almost daybreak before any perceptible thinning out could be observed.

Space will not permit a full list of those present. Among the boxholders and their guests were Hugo Reigelman and wife, Jos. Haberman, Jos. Wormser and wife, Louis Goldschmidt and wife, Miss F. Anderson, Arnold Kallman and wife, Ed. Greenwald and wife, L. Rose and wife, J. Barnett and mother, Miss E. Rose.

Louis Joseph and wife, I. Schwartz and wife, M. M. Behrend, Miss Schoenfeld, Chas. Stern, Miss B. Hammerslough, A. Leopold and wife, Jos. Bower, Sol. Bloom, wife and daughter, E. Christy and wife, F. Eintracht.

Ben Strauss, I. Israelson, Sid Holf, Harry Levine, Abe Schiff, Chas. Nauss and wife, Mrs. A. Nauss Smitley, G. E. Arthur and wife.

M. Buchsbaum and wife, J. J. Baker and wife and sister, Meyer Meyer, Louis Oppenheimer and wife, Jos. Oppenheimer, D. Klaw and ladies, C. San and wife and daughter, A. Buxbaum and wife, daughter and sister, H. Schoenfeld and wife and daughter, H. Schreiber and wife, T. Lehman and wife, M. Lehman and wife, Sam Bloom and wife, L. Flehenger and wife, L. Marcus, Chas. Behr and wife, A. Baldwin and wife, L. Baldwin and mother, F. Treeling and wife, W. Bergen and wife, J. A. Forst, M. D. Miss Schleier and sister, Geo. Fuchs and daughter.

I. F. Stern and wife, Sol Haas and wife,

## Used In Plants Where Highest Efficiency Is Demanded

Note the companies listed in this advertisement. They are only a few of the great number of well-known firms that have had their refrigerating plants equipped with

## J-M Cold Storage Insulation

You are safe in following their lead. Why experiment—why not profit by their experience?

J-M Cold Storage Insulation means the use of the right insulating material for your conditions. We manufacture a complete line of standard insulating materials and our recommendations are therefore always unbiased.

We maintain at every J-M Branch a corps of skilled workmen under the direct supervision of Refrigeration Engineers. These men go anywhere at a moment's notice—and we guarantee their work.

Investigate! Write nearest Branch regarding your particular insulating problem.

### H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.



Atlanta	Cleveland	Kansas City	Newark	Portland
Baltimore	Columbus	Los Angeles	New Orleans	St. Louis
Boston	Denver	Louisville	New York	Salt Lake City
Buffalo	Detroit	Memphis	Omaha	San Francisco
Chicago	Galveston	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Seattle
Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh	Toledo

Cudahy Packing Co.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Brighton Abattoir,  
Brighton, Mass.

Coughlin, E. L.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

Empire Bologna & Provision Co., Hoboken,  
N. J.

Harrington Abattoir,  
New York, N. Y.

Newark Beef Co.,  
Newark, N. J.

Schwab, Alois,  
New Haven, Conn.

Standard Sausage Co.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Sulsberger & Sons,  
Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Co., Parsons,  
Kans.

Wismath Packing Co.,  
Fort Madison, Iowa.

Zimmerman Co., Boston,  
Mass.

Chas. Heyman and wife, A. Ochs, Miss F. Ochs, Miss L. Stern, A. Eckstein, Jess Haas, Louis Buchsbaum, Geo. Kirschbaum and wife, H. Kirschbaum and wife, A. Joseph and wife, A. Kirschbaum and wife, A. Hechheimer and daughter.

S. Frank and wife, J. Frank and wife, C. W. Greason and wife, F. Krayner and wife, Mrs. Nathan, Miss Nathan, N. B. Nathan, Jacob Simon and wife, Jesse Simon and wife, Mrs. P. Hauser, Mrs. Slone, Miss Florence Simon, Miss Helen Simon, J. G. Hauser, H. Mann, J. Cahn.

A. F. Grimm, wife and daughter, F. P. Burck, wife and son, Chas. Grismer and wife, H. Hoffman and wife, L. C. Weinstock and wife, H. H. Chipps and wife, Wm. Zeigler, wife and daughter, Mrs. W. Schweizer and son, Miss H. Schaffer, Geo. Schaffer, wife and family, M. Muther and wife, B. Buxbaum and wife.

David Steigerwald and wife, A. Steigerwald and sister, Mrs. C. Hofeld, Miss C. Hofeld, M. L. Ritter, A. G. Kahn and wife, Gus Buxbaum, J. Newman and sister, Sol. Newman, Leo Newman, Mrs. Globes, E. Globes, A. Globes, O. Laun.

S. Berger, F. Abraham, B. Abraham, Chas. Sternfels and wife, J. Heyman and wife, H. Ruhr, Leo Hauser, R. Sternfels, A. Maillard, Mrs. Jo. Lang and family, Geo. Thompson, wife and daughters, Dr. Van Saun and wife, Dr. E. Beiser, A. Beiser.

Jacob Bloch and wife, Belmont Bloch and wife, S. Bloch, S. Kalmus and wife, M. L. Bleeker and wife, Miss R. Goldscheider, Moe Heins, wife and daughters, A. Schmidt and wife, H. Levy and wife, L. Levy and wife, Mrs. H. Jentes, L. Levy, H. Jentes, J. Jentes.

M. Levy, J. Levy, Miss A. Gooth, Miss M. Morris, B. Weil, D. Wertheim and sister, Mrs. S. Hanson, R. E. Elliott, Mrs. B. Cohen, A. R. Buick, L. Bloch, wife and family, Miss Bettie Emanuel, Miss Richards, Mrs. Richards.

Jacob Heim and wife, Jos. Heim and family, S. Ringer and wife, G. Eisenbach and wife, G. Simon and wife, A. Kurtz, wife and son, Emil Half and wife, B. Stern and wife,

Chas. Stern and wife, N. Half and wife, Mrs. C. Levy, N. Levy, Miss J. Markelson.

C. Ringer and sister, H. Douglass and wife, P. Allen and wife, Ed. Fetterly, W. H. Noyes, S. Strauss and wife, J. Hirsch, N. Hirsch, Miss E. Levy, Miss S. Hirsch, Miss M. Strauss, Miss C. Strauss, B. Marlow, L. Levine.

Ed. Hohman, L. Kaiser and wife, E. Kirschbaum, Miss C. Mandelbaum, A. Reiger and wife, L. Katz and wife, S. Blum and wife, L. Katzenberg and wife, M. New and family, M. Dreyfoos and wife, Gus Lowenthal and wife, A. G. Davidson, Miss L. Rosensweig, A. Reinheimer, Miss S. Strauss, Mr. O'Brien, A. B. Schreckinger and wife, S. Karlebach, I. Meyer, A. Waldeck and family, Herman Brand and wife.

The committees were as follows: Arthur Baldwin, floor manager; Joseph Heim, assistant floor manager. Floor Committee—Sig. Lewald, George Diggins, Gus Mainzer, Henry Schwaner, Chas. Wilkenloh, Max Lyons, Herman Bloch, Joseph Newman, C. Lickel, Peter Stein, Ben Werner, Gus Mansbach, George Liginger, George Pfahler, A. Reichenberg, Arthur G. Kahn, Gus Buxbaum, Abe Steigerwald, Joseph Bastian, Ben Stern. Reception Committee—Geo. H. Schaffer, chairman; Moe Heins, vice-chairman; Herman Levy, vice-chairman; Jacob Bloch, Louis Goldsmith, Arnold Kallman, George Thomson, Louis Oppenheimer, Sol Haas, Emil S. Half, Edw. F. O'Neill, E. Weiblin, Jac. Schmitt, Charles Young, Gus Gitterman, Herman Steinthal, Joseph Peters, Charles Krey, Herman Stein. Press Committee—George Thomson, Charles Young, William T. Hornidge.

The officers of the association are: Aug. H. Grimm, president; Emil S. Half, first vice-president; Jos. Buxbaum, second vice-president; Moe Heins, treasurer; Jesse Simon, recording secretary; Nat Rosenau, financial secretary; Chas. Stepfels, sergeant-at-arms.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page.

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.00@9.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.25@7.85
Oxen and stags.....	4.25@7.25
Bulls.....	5.00@7.00
Cows.....	3.60@6.00
Heifers.....	4.00@6.50
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	7.55@9.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@12.00
Live veal, calves, mixed.....	7.00@7.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@7.50
Live veal, calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to good.....	8.00@9.00
Live lambs, culls.....	—@—
Live sheep, good.....	@ 5.50
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7.30
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.45
Pigs.....	@ 7.45
Roughs.....	@ 6.25

## DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native heavy.....	14 @ 15
Choice, native light.....	13½ @ 14½
Native, common to fair.....	12 @ 12½

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 13½
Choice native light.....	@ 13
Native, common to fair.....	@ 12½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 12
Choice Western, light.....	@ 12
Common to fair Texas.....	11 @ 11½
Good to choice hangers.....	@ 12½
Common to fair hangers.....	@ 11½
Choice cows.....	@ 11
Common to fair cows.....	@ 10
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	11 @ 11½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	16 @ 17	@ 19
No. 2 ribs.....	13 @ 14½	@ 17
No. 3 ribs.....	10½ @ 11½	@ 14
No. 1 loins.....	16½ @ 17	@ 20
No. 2 loins.....	13 @ 14½	@ 18
No. 3 loins.....	10½ @ 11½	@ 16
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@ 15	@ 17
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@ 14	15 @ 16
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@ 13	13 @ 14
No. 1 rounds.....	12 @ 13	@ 12½
No. 2 rounds.....	11 @ 11½	@ 12
No. 3 rounds.....	10 @ 10½	@ 11
No. 1 chucks.....	11½ @ 12½	@ 13
No. 2 chucks.....	10½ @ 11	@ 12
No. 3 chucks.....	10 @ 11	@ 11½

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@ 19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@ 17
Western calves, choice.....	@ 16
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 15
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 13
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@ 12½

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 10½
Pigs.....	@ 10½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@ 15½
Lambs, choice.....	@ 14
Lambs, good.....	@ 13
Lambs, medium to good.....	@ 12
Sheep, choice.....	@ 11½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 10½
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@ 15½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 15½
Smoked picnics, light.....	@ 12½
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@ 12½

Smoked shoulders.....	@ 12
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 18½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 17½
Dried beef sets.....	@ 28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 10
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 14

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 13½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@ 25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@ 22
Shoulders, city.....	@ 13
Shoulders, Western.....	@ 11
Butts, regular.....	@ 12
Butts, boneless.....	@ 14½
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@ 15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@ 11½

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$50.00 @ 60.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00 @ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@ 200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@ 14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@ 12½c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	45 @ 50c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45 @ 100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@ 30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@ 12c. apiece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. apiece
Livers, beef.....	@ 14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 10c. apiece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@ 30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @ 40c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @ 10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@ 14c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@ 12½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @ 35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@ 60
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@ 50
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@ 70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@ 70
Hog, middles.....	@ 11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 26
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 26
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 72
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 70
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 3½

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	23½	25
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19	21
Pepper, red.....	19	22
Allspice.....	5	7
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	11	14
Mace.....	68	72

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	7 @ 8½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .17
Branded skins.....	@ .21
Ticky skins.....	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .23
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@ 2.10
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@ 2.90
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.85
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 3.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 3.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.55
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 4.15
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.90
Branded kips.....	@ 2.45
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.60
Ticky kips.....	@ 2.60
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.95

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, boxes.....	@ 21
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, barrels.....	@ 21
Western dry-picked, avg. best.....	@ 19
Western dry-picked or scalded poor.....	@ 15
Old hens or toms.....	@ 18
Chickens—	
Broilers, dry packed, milk-fed.....	21 @ 25
Broilers, dry packed, corn-fed.....	18 @ 23
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 4 lbs., bbls.....	17½ @ 18
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, mixed wts., bbls.....	16½ @ 17
Western dry-pkd., milk-fed, 2½@3 lbs., bbls.....	@ 16
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box.....	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@ 17
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@ 14½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@ 15
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@ 14½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@ 13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 4.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	14 @ 15
Fowls, choice.....	14½ @ 16½
Roosters, old.....	11½ @ 12
Ducks.....	16 @ 17
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	14 @ 15
Geese, per lb.....	14½ @ 15

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	33 @ 33½
Creamery (higher, scoring lots).....	34 @ 34½
Creamery, Firsts.....	30 @ 32½
Process, Extras.....	26 @ 27
Process, Firsts.....	24½ @ 25½

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine.....	46 @ 47
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	45 @ 45
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	43 @ 44
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	40 @ 42
Refrigerator, poor to good.....	27½ @ 28½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@ 2.40
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	30.00 @ 21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@ 28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 2.70
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 2.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 1.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@ 21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.40 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and Newport News.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal @ 2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 2.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00



